The Saturday Evening Post.

Vol. III.—No. 7. PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY 14, 1824. Whole No. 133.

Published by ATKINSON & ALEXANDER, No. 53 Market street, three doors below Second street, at $2 per annum, payable half yearly in advance; or $3 if not paid during the year—Advertisements inserted at the customary prices.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Answer to R.

Say not this humble reed of mine,
Can e'er exalted raise
A lay, that can resemble thine,
Or merit half its praise.

'Tis from a harp, untun'd and wild,
That *Ellen* wakes the strain;
The muse's most indifferent child
Now sweeps its chords again.

Yet tell me not, a charm they give,
Or breathe poetic power,
Oh! tell me not their fame shall live
When Ellen is no more. ELLEN.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

STANZAS.

Shall I watch thy grave, love,
When the grass looks brightest there?
Bid the flowret wave, love,
O'er the young and fair!
Tho' joy may come, to gild my home,
Yet sorrow still is *thine*;
Will I watch thy grave, love!
Yes! while memory's mine!

Shall I e'er neglect thee,
E'en when summer's bloom has flown?
I, who should protect thee,
Leave thee there alone?
The snowy wreath, may smile o'er death,
And round thy grave entwine,
But will I e'er neglect thee!
No, while memory's mine! NEVILLE.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Lines written in the Spring of 1823.

Spring hath returned with all her flowers,
And beauties, sweet and rare;
And moonlight shines in roseate bowers,
Whilst dew drops sparkle there:
Time scarcely seems to mark his hours,
Charmed by the brightness round;
His wings all wet with fragrant showers,
Pass by without a sound:
So many beauties thou dost bring,
All nature smiles to bless thee spring.

But spring, alas! thou bringest not
The same bright cup to man,
His weakened frame, cold winter's blot
May end ! since thou began,
Tho' thy flowers are sweet as sweet can be,
In vain their beauties wave,
The friend who viewed them last with me
Is sleeping in his grave:
Each little flower but seems to lend
Some sad remembrance of my friend.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Lines written in a season of adversity.

I knew a time when joy was mine—
Yes joyful were the days indeed;
I bask'd in rapture's sunny clime,
And wreaths twin'd around *my head*.

Then pleasure's light-wing'd horse "I strode,"
And thoughtless join'd the giddy train,
But *disappointment* barr'd the road,
And turned me thro' the gates of *pain*.

Alas! those heav'nly joys have fled,
And with them vanish'd all my pride;
Oh! happier days, where have ye sped?
Will ye no more with me abide?

I'll hie me to some gloomy spot,
Where mortal's feet have *never* trod—
There silent mourn my hapless lot,
And breathe my sorrows to my God.

There I'll recline this *aching head*,
Secure from sorrow and from fear,
And find amongst the silent dead,
That peace which was *denied me here*. G.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Oh! that thro' every changing scene,
And ev'ry shifting path of life,
'Mid all thou may'st remain serene,
Untouch'd by either woe or strife.

May'st thou ne'er know what 'tis *to weep*,
To drop affliction's bitter tear,
To meet oppression's angry sweep,
Or lose whate'er thou *hold'st most dear*.

May ev'ry rankling thorn *of life*,
Be fell'd—be crush'd beneath thy feet;
Nor e'en one transient cause for strife,
Thy soften'd nature ever meet.

But o'er life's dark and troubled sea,
'Mid tempests winds—'mid shoal or rock,
Let me behold—let me but see,
Thy bark with firmness stem each shock.

By each surrounding danger may
It pass in safety, smoothly glide,
And reach secure and safe the quay,
Where seraphims in bliss reside. N.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Lines on the death of Mrs. Jane Gillmer.

Yes, she is gone, departed saint,
To worlds of bliss, to heaven above,
There with seraphic guise to paint
The mercies of the God of Love.

Her troubles in this earth she bore,
With firmness, yet with heavenly calm;
God saw her, and he said, no more
Shall pain afflict—receive the balm.

Just then her spirit wing'd its way
To Courts of heavenly bliss, on high,
To dwell with God in endless day,
No more to sorrow or to sigh. DIEGO.

THE MORALIST.

"Honour thy father, and thy mother, that thy days may be long in the land, which the Lord thy God giveth thee."

Moral law of God.—*Exodus*, xx. 12.

This is a precept which I do not remember to have ever heard commented upon, by any public teacher of the word of God; I am fearful, however, that it enjoins a duty, which to our shame we have too often occasion to be reminded of.

The great law of nature has implanted in every human heart a disposition to love and reverence those, to whom we have been taught, from our earliest infancy, to look up for every comfort, convenience, and pleasure in life. While that state of dependence remains, the impression necessarily continues in its full force, but certain it is, that in many instances, it gradually weakens and wears off, as we become our own masters, and hence, lest we should degenerate into total ingratitude and disobedience, it was necessary that a positive command should be given; and, to render this injunction the more forcible, God has annexed to it a peculiar reward, a number of happy years to those whose filial obedience is such as is acceptable to the common father of all: and as he has been pleased to express his approbation of a steady adherence to this law, by singular marks of favour, so likewise does he punish the breach of it by exemplary displeasure. Under the Mosaic dispensation, death was the only expiation of this crime; nor were the Jews the only nation who looked upon disobedience to parents as worthy of capital punishment. Even at this day, I have heard it confidently affirmed, that among the Chinese, should a son so far forget himself as to lift his hand in a hostile manner against his parent, not only himself, but his wife and children are put to death, the house where he lived rased to its foundation, and the ground upon which it stood sown with salt, indicating that there must be the most hopeless depravity of manners in the offspring and family of such a monster. Herodotus, in his account of the religion and manners of the ancient Persians, tells us that they looked on parricide as an impossible crime; and that, when any action took place which appeared to be like it, the reputed son was considered as suppositious, and probably owed his birth to adultery; their idea in this particular, sufficiently evinces in what a heinous light they regarded the sin of undutifulness in general.

I must confess, when any dispute between parent and child rises high, I am inclined to believe the latter the aggressor. The anxious solicitude of parental affection, the daily fatigue which attends the nature of helpless innocence—the unwearied application requisite for the formation of the mind of youth—the anxieties which the parent feels for the future welfare of his offspring, often perhaps, denying himself conveniences, that his children may have superfluities, are obligations such as can never be acquitted on the part of the child.

Gratitude towards our parents, therefore, is not merely a pleasurable duty, in itself containing its own reward, but a just debt due by us for favors received, at a time when we were utterly incapable of helping ourselves, and when, but for the assiduity and constant attendance of our parents to our minutest wants, we most inevitably have perished.

The heaviest curses are announced in sacred writ, against those who honour not their parents. On the contrary, he whose whole heart is endowed with filial piety, may look up to his heavenly father with a certain assurance of having his prayers heard, his desires gratified, and, of meeting with that return of duty from *his* children, which he has shewn towards his parents.

But he who has filled his parents' soul with bitterness, and drawn tears from his mother's eyes, may justly fear a son, that will revenge *their* wrongs. The judgments of God, can never be more severely manifested, than by making the disobedient feel in their own persons, the sharp pangs which are occasioned by the ingratitude of children. I believe it seldom happens, but that disobedience is punished this way; for they who have been forgetful themselves, of the great duty owing to those from whom they drew their breath, will rarely teach it to their offspring—never by the powerful influence of example. A love of that self, which they see renewed in their children, generally makes them run into a blind fondness, which leaves them the dupes of their own folly; for those, who from their example, have learned neither love nor esteem, are sure to turn that unmerited partiality to their own emolument, and despise those from whom they receive it.

In the earliest ages of the world, men were wont to look on a parents blessing as a thing of the greatest consequence to their future happiness, and to dread his just curse as an entail of misery on them and on their offspring. Nor were their hopes and fears without foundation, for we have many instances in ancient history, where God seems to confirm the evils the father has prophesied, on succeeding generations; and this must certainly have a good effect on the minds of children, as they would desire to avoid misery, and obtain happiness. Let us not look on it as superstitious to suppose that such prophetic maledictions may still carry weight with them, for there can be no doubt, but that our fulfilling or neglecting our duty to a parent, will meet with its just reward or punishment.

I cannot help here remarking a species of ingratitude and folly, which is but too common: it often happens that people in a reduced situation of life, are solicitous that their children shall rise to a higher degree; to effect which, they think no labour too great, they deny themselves every pleasure, except that which proceeds from the imagination in the anticipation of the figure which their offspring shall hereafter make in the world. They are indeed, for the most part, much too sanguine in their expectations; but, suppose them quite answered, and that they see their children in a situation superior to their wishes, yet how often does it happen, that the consequence of their being raised, instead of exciting sentiments of gratitude and respect towards those who gave up every thing to make them what they are, is, that they become ashamed of their origin, and blush to acknowledge their parents and benefactors, who receive no other return for their kindness, than being shunned in public, and despised in private. In this case the mistaken ideas of the parent are no excuse for the base ingratitude of the child. But, there are some who call themselves dutiful, and perhaps are esteemed so by the world, because never deficient in any outward marks of respect which cost them nothing, but are very sparing in administering to their parents' necessities. Indeed it is the duty of a man, if his circumstances admit of it, never to let a parent know what necessity is, but to be industrious in finding out their wants, without putting them to the humbling task of reciting them, and asking that as a favour, which they have a right to demand as a debt. It is not giving alone, but giving without grudging, or the least reluctance, that can make the gift valuable where so much is owing; not a murmur, not a complaint should be heard, but the cheerfulness of the countenance should rather express a sense of receiving, than conferring an obligation. Nor is it sufficient to allow just enough to satisfy the mere wants of nature, but on the contrary it is our duty to see that there is enough to render completely comfortable, the declining years of those who gave us existence, upheld us in our infancy, and nurtured our youth; old age is sufficiently cheerless even in affluence, but when conjoined with poverty, and that poverty the result of ingratitude in children, life loses every charm, and the hoary head droops with sorrow to its grave. But, above all, there is one thing of which we should never be guilty. I allude to the proclaiming to the world our deeds, as if we assumed to ourselves a merit in making our money subservient to a mere act of duty. If a parent has any delicacy, it will be terrible to hear from a third person, of the vauntings of his children, on account of the obligations they are under to them—to those who owe to them, under God, not only their being, but their health, their education, their all; and without whose sustaining hand, they had now, even themselves been destitute of support.

There is still another error, which many, of perhaps even real goodness of heart in other respects, are apt to fall into; the despising the want of that degree of mental improvement, politeness, and address in their parents which they themselves are possessed of; instead of exerting their abilities to conceal such defects from the eyes of others, they are too frequently the first to expose and ridicule them, inconsiderately thinking by that means to make their own excellence the more admired—but surely this display of talents, at the expense of those to whom we owe most reverence, is a vanity below the pursuit of any sensible mind. No one can be exalted by the degradation of his parents: if we have superior qualities, they will appear, and never can shine forth with greater lustre than when employed in placing those from whom we derive our existence in a respectable light; if we have talents, let them reflect some of their lustre on those who gave us the means and the opportunities of acquiring those talents.—I shall conclude this essay with an exhortation to my younger readers, particularly, seriously to consider the vast debt of gratitude, of love, and of respect, which is due to our parents—the absolute command of God to obedience, and the dreadful denunciations pronounced by the divine law against those who refuse to obey—And may we observe the one and avoid the other, through the divine, enlightening influence of the Gospel of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. A.

THE WEARING OF CORSETS.

A London paper speaking of ladies' dresses, says: "we have of ourselves a still greater fault to find with the revival of the system of *high pressure*," as an engineer would call it; we mean the odious screwing in of the waist, now springing up. If women fancy it graceful, they are woefully deceived, and if they do not find it prejudicial to their health, why, we are deceived, and not they.

We believe it is owing entirely to the ease and freedom of female dress for the last few years, that our young girls are all so healthy, so well formed, and so forward in their growth. All this will be checked by this most unnatural screwing in and torturing the body.

To talk about *health* to a *girl*, in opposition to *fashion* we fancy is useless: and therefore, we will take the *screwing system* upon its effect, which is to make fat elderly ladies look like oil jars, and young ones like hour glasses. Four or five years since, we had *fools* among our *men*, so *supremely fools*, as to squeeze in their waists, and this, during the time the ladies had abandoned the torture, as if they were wearing out the corsets of their female relations; and to strengthen this supposition, as soon as these persons have abandoned the folly, our fair country women adopt it—a folly which has not the merit of being either *pleasant* or *becoming*.

We are quite of Moore's opinion, who cries out in one of his melodies—

"Och! my Norah's gown for me,
That floats as wild as mountain breezes,
Leaving every beauty free,
To sink or swell as nature pleases."

Simplicity in dress, is its greatest beauty—artificiality becomes distortion, and we seriously recommend an immediate abandonment of the vice in question; assuring our fair readers that ladies, unlike ships, are much best "*when slack in stays*."

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ALLAN CAMPBELL,
OR, THE MINSTREL WARRIOR.
A TALE.

The Minstrel Boy to the war has gone,
In the ranks of death you'll find him;
His father's sword he has girded on,
And his wild harp's slung behind him. *Moore.*

When Edward of England invaded Scotland, and rendered that country, once the seat of liberty and ease, unhappy and discontented, on the Banks of the Clyde dwelt a poor shepherd, known by the name of Auld Jamie of the Clyde. One son was the sole survivor of eleven children, which had been the fruits of Jamie's marriage, and they resided (Jamie, Allan and Jeannie, the adopted daughter of the old man) in a poor hut, on the banks of the river above named. Allan Campbell, the son of the shepherd of the Clyde, was a youth whose manly bosom glowed with a strong desire to espouse the cause of his country, by enlisting himself under the standard of the gallant Wallace; but his father strenuously opposed it—he was the only child out of eleven, and he must stay with him to cheer him with the melody of his harp. It was reported through the country, that, for three nights successively, an old woman was seen, at the hour of midnight, to sit herself beneath the old willow tree at the top of the garden belonging to Jamie's hut. It was near that hour of the night, in the chilling month of December, after Allan had played his tune on the harp, and sung the accustomed song for his father, Jeannie, with looks alarmed, entered the little sitting room, and seating herself, pale and breathless, opposite to Allan, pointed through the door, which she had left half expanded, to the old willow. "What gars thee burn?" said the old man—"hist, Jeannie, what mak's ye sat there noo, and point to the auld tree yonder?" "Allan, Allan must gang there," said the girl, "ane is waiting there who gied me a sair fright, but will do him muckle gude." "Waiting for me?" cried Allan; and starting from his seat, looked towards the willow. "I see, I see," he cried, and ran to meet the unknown visitor.—"I must follow," said Jamie. "No, no—it must not be," replied the maid, vehemently, "for she said he must be alone; and if ye gang, sair might be the ill, and bitter the tear." "Hush, hush, Jeannie," said the old man, "we must wait then."

Allan flew, as swift as the doe when pursued by the fleet hounds, through the path which led to the willow; there sat an old woman, whose grey hairs waved to the breeze; she was clad in a crimson garment, over which she wore a blue mantle; her form was as tall as the majestic cedar—her voice as harsh as that of the ill-boding raven. On seeing Allan, she arose and thus she spoke: "Thrice, Son of Scotia, have I visited this tree, in hopes of seeing you, and thrice was I disappointed. Rise, Allan Campbell! nor heed the prayers of thy father, or the tears of Jeannie; take your wild harp, like the minstrel of old, to the battle, and inspire the soldiers of Scotland, by singing the praises of their forefathers. Rise, Son of the Shepherd! your will is good, and your arm is strong; go to the hall of the Chieftain Macauley; tell him that wild Madge sent you for the sword she left there; gird it on, and haste to the field; fight for the liberty of Scotland; conquer the foe, or fall!" "Mysterious Being!" replied Allan, "long has my soul panted to espouse the cause of my country. When I see her sons borne down by tyranny and oppression, I weep tears of blood; oh! then I feel as though I could rush boldly into battle, and like another David, slay every Goliah that dared to oppose me." "Why dost thou not do it then?" rejoined the unknown. "Will the tears of thy old father deter thee from saving thy bleeding country? Go then, young Allan; if you conquer, the gratitude of thy country is forever thine; if you fall, her grateful tears will bedew your grave—you fall nobly in her cause. I pledge myself, by the power which induces me thus to urge you—by the blue arch above—by earth, sea and air—by the wrongs of your country—to protect, aye till death, your father and Jeannie. If the foeman approaches, I can repel. Thrice thirty winters have passed over my head, yet my arm is as strong as thine; look is it not?" She bared her arm to the shoulder; it was like that of an Amazon's. Allan's was muscular, but like an infant's in comparison with that of Madge.—"But," said Allan, "are you not raving now?" "Raving! raving!" cried Madge; "yes, I am mad, and you make me so, Allan Campbell. In the East, and in the West; in the North, and in the South, the armies of Edward are contending with the soldiers of poor Scotland; where there is ten on our side, a hundred is opposed to them. I *am* mad, Allan Campbell, to see you, strong and robust, with a harp to inspire, and a sword for the fight, and yet you stand here idle; shame on you. Rise, fly to the field, or

"Ere another moon's light
Illumines the night,
The salt tear you shall shed,
O'er your sire then dead,
And his blood unto you shall cry!"

"Strange woman," said Allan, "protect them then—Jeannie and my father; I will go to the battle."

The wild woman disappeared, and Allan returned to the hut. He was melancholy and thoughtful. The change could not escape the penetrating eye of his parent. "What gars my bairn?" enquired the old man. "Why stands the tear in his een, and he sighs sae sairly?"—Allan started, and replied, "I leave you at dawn, my father; our countrymen are opposing the enemy with unequal numbers; I must join them." "And leave me and Jeannie," said the old man; his eyes brimful of tears; "a short time yet and my auld bones will be at rest in the peaceful grave—and see, ye mak' Jeannie weep." "What, will ye leave us noo?" asked Jeannie; to-morrow I am seventeen—and we were to ha' been married soon after." "And so we will be, Jeannie," cried Allan; and, after a pause, he added, "In Heaven!—if not on earth. But at dawn I *must* leave you; one there is who will take care of you both; you will want for nothing." "Oh! yes, we will," said Jeannie; "we shall want for you, dear Allan. And if you should fa'——" "It will be in the defence of my country!" my Jennie. "Ah! gang not awa," continued the maid; "if you should die, the bonnie harp would never sound sweet to me again; you will tak' your's to battle; and perhaps it will be stained wi' your blude, and I shall fancy I see a drop on every harp I view." "In vain, Jeannie; I grieve to part from you and my father; but I must go."

During this time Jamie sat silent and weeping. When they rose to separate, he blessed his son, and said, "You must go, but you will never see your auld father again." They retired, each to their humble bed, where they lay restless 'till dawn. Allan arose, and taking his harp, he bid adieu to the home of his youth, and proceeded to the hall of Macauley, where he obtained the sword spoken of by Madge. He travelled two days before he arrived at the post where the army of Wallace was stationed. He joined them, and, in a short time after, they took up their line of march, in battle array, to meet the forces of the British monarch.

Grief prevailed in the hut of Jamie, long after the departure of Allan. When evening came, the old man looked towards the spot where his son used to sit with his harp—Jeannie now occupied it, suffused in tears. She dried them when she saw the venerable Jamie looking at her so affectionately, that she might not grieve him. "Sing ye, Jeannie, sing ye for me, in the absence of my Allan," said the old man. Jeannie raised her eye, and looking towards her father by adoption, sung the following song. Her voice was feeble, yet as sweet as that of the tuneful Philomela; the tune was wild, yet plaintive.

Awa, awa, to the war's you've gone,
Allan my dearest;
Your claymore you have girded on,
And left those dear and nearest.

Oh! you'll fight boldly in the field,
Bonnie Allan brave;
You will not to the Southron yield—
You'd rather seek your grave.

Why did you leave your love and hame,
My Allan, minstrel dear,
Awa from sire and me to roam,
And leave us baith to fear?

If you should fa' in the bludy fight,
Oh! sure my heart will break;
'Twill be as dark as gloomy night—
All hope will me forsake.

She finished, and cast her eyes towards the spot where the old man sat. His head rested on his hand; his right arm hung over the side of the chair, as if suddenly palsied. She ran to him; his eyes were half closed; his jaws were fallen; she laid her hand on his heart—it was still—the vital spark had fled! * * * * * * * *

She uttered a shriek of dismay; the wild woman was at her side. She said, "Grieve not lily of the Clyde; he has gone to the haven of rest—nor you, nor I, could stay the shaft of death." "Oh! my sire! Oh! Allan!" cried the poor girl, "who will protect me now? I am alone and friendless—cast on the wide world." "God will watch over you; I will; but be composed; let us perform the last sad duties to Auld Jamie of the Clyde." They laid him out, and shrouded him, and, as soon as the grey twilight glimmered, laid him silently and sadly in his grave.

What now was poor Jeannie to do? As soon as the last rites were fulfilled, the old woman left her; and was never again known to visit the old willow. Jeannie resolved to seek Allan in disguise; and, for that purpose, procured the dress of a peasant boy. She ingeniously concealed her sword beneath her cloak, and, though weak and bending under a weight of grief, departed, at early dawn, in search of the youth of her heart, two days after the decease of Auld Jamie. Three days did this intrepid female travel, alone and unprotected, over hills and dales, and through dreary glens, stopping here and there at a cottage, for some homely fare. On the evening of the third day, she descried a smoke at a distance, and shortly after heard the noise of battle. Redoubling her speed, she soon arrived at a vast plain, where she beheld the armies of Edward and Wallace, contending in bloody combat. Already was the plain covered with slaughtered soldiers and gore. She shrunk not, but drawing her sword, rushed towards her Allan, whom she saw standing beneath a spreading tree, with his harp, singing, like the bards of "Auld Lang Syne," the praises of the ancient heroes of Scotland. "Allan!" whispered the maid.—"Jeannie, you in the fight," cried the astonished minstrel; he knew her in the disguise she wore; "why have you left our father?" "He ——;" she paused. "I know the rest," cried Allan, "he is dead!" His harp ceased, and he fell into a reverie, from which he did not start 'till the foe impetuously rushed on the Scottish army, and broke it. Dismay seized the soldiers of Wallace; on all sides they gave way and fled. Allan was now attacked, sword in hand, by a party of the enemy. The weak Jeannie charged one of the soldiers at the side of her lover; the savage pierced the innocent breast of the maiden with his sabre; she shrieked and fell, a "pale corpse on the bloody field." Allan paused in dismay; the ruffians took advantage of his terror: he fell, covered with wounds!—and his murderers flew in search of fresh victims. In the convulsions of death, he tore the chords of his harp asunder, saying, "No more, my sweet harp, shall you sound, for Scotland no longer is free! —thank God, I die honourably in her cause. I am happy; I live not to see her groan beneath the yoke of slavery."

Thus ends my melancholy tale; and I must apologise to my readers for trespassing on their time with one of so melancholy a cast. It may excite the tear of sensibility, when I tell them that it is gathered from historical fact—its foundation truth, decorated in the fairy garb of fiction. ALCANZOR.

From the Village Record.

CHESTER COUNTY.
LETTER II.

"Here hills and vales, the woodland and the plain,
Here earth and water seem to strive again,
Not chaos like together crushed and bruised,
But, as the world, harmoniously confused."
Windsor Forest.

My Dear Brother,

In my description of Chester County, I shall not confine myself altogether to the tract embraced within its present boundaries. Delaware county having been formerly comprehended within its limits, will properly claim some portion of our attention.

With the general appearance of the country and its variety of feature, you are already acquainted. In some places the pleasing vicissitudes of gently rising hills and bending vales, clothed with verdure or waving with wood, present the most delightful prospect to the eye, while the great abundance of the crops and the well built edifices of the farmer, combine to furnish a most gratifying picture of rural opulence and ease. In others, the country is more rugged, the hills assume a bolder swell, and the nature of the landscape becomes somewhat romantic. But in this kind of prospect our county does not abound. We have no mountain scenery, no tumbling torrents, no deep narrow dells, to gratify the eye delighted with the rude grandeur of nature. Yet along some of our streams, French-creek, Brandywine, Octoraro, there is still some wilderness exhibited. In some places, the soil not naturally fertile, has been rendered abundantly productive by the industry of its tenants, while in others it is suffered to remain in an unimproved state, and to present an unedifying contrast with the surrounding fertility.

The aspect of the northern part of the county is in the main rude. The Warwick hill rises in the north-western extremity, in the township of Westnantmel, and running in a south-western direction, forms the boundary of the county in that quarter. It is the most considerable elevation within the limits of our survey, and presents a wild and rugged appearance. It is chiefly covered with wood, and preserves for a number of miles a regular and unbroken chain.

The townships north of the Great Valley, and those which are intersected by the Brandywine are generally hilly; but as we proceed south, the hills lessen and the country becomes more even. The parts adjacent to the Maryland line, as well as those bounded by the river Delaware, are generally level and easy of cultivation. Two ranges of hills, extending from the neighborhood of the Susquehanna to the Schuylkill, pass through the centre of the county in a course nearly east, at a distance varying form half a mile to three miles apart. Upon the easterly extremity of the more northerly range, known by the unmeaning name of Valley hill, General Washington encamped his troops during the winter of 1777—8. These hills are in many places steep, high and rugged, and form between them the Great Valley, so much celebrated for its fertility. The amount of land which this contains lying within the county may be estimated at forty eight thousand acres, generally of a lime stone soil, rich by nature and highly improved by the art and labour of its inhabitants.—During the greater part of the year the appearance of this spacious valley is uncommonly picturesque and interesting; especially in the spring and summer seasons, when the ground is clothed with luxuriant verdure, and the powers of the soil are shewn by its abundant production.

Toughranamon is the only hill of any consideration in the south. It is a continuous ridge, about four miles in length, lying wholly in Newgarden, and as it approaches White Clay creek precipitous and rude. This hill is said to owe its name to a circumstance which I lately learned from a very intelligent old gentleman of London-grove, and which was given him by tradition. A number of Indians, inhabiting the valley something less than a mile west of Kennett square, having heard that a company of their enemies were on their way to attack them, and were then actually within a short distance of their village, hastily armed themselves, and marched out to meet the invaders. Upon this hill a furious encounter ensued, in which from the short warning given the party attacked, they were obliged to use such weapons as chance threw in their way; and among the rest a number of fire-brands. The aggressors after a vigorous resistance, were put to the route: and the Newgarden Indians returning in triumph from the field, in commemoration of the event, called the hill by the name of *Toughranamon*; which in the language of the natives signifies *Fire-brand-hill.*

Of the streams of our county, the most remarkable are the Schuylkill river, the Brandywine, Octoraro, French and Chester creeks. The Schuylkill forms the boundary of the county upon the northeast about twenty miles of its course. It is a clear, beautiful stream varying from one hundred to an hundred and fifty yards in breadth, now rendered navigable by means of locks and dams. It winds in this quarter through a fertile and highly cultivated country of which it constitutes a fine and imposing feature; and the banks shaded with wood or adorned with verdure, together with the hills that rise amphitheatre-like as they retreat from its margin and shew their green summits one above another, exhibit a scene of the most picturesque beauty. Its Indian name was Manaiunk.

The Brandywine rises in the northern part of Chester county at the foot of the Warwick hill or Welsh mountain, in two distinct branches, which after flowing in separate channels about twenty miles, unite in the township of East-Bradford 4½ miles from Westchester. It receives in its course, Doe-run, Beaver and Pocopson, and empties into Christiana a little below Wilmington. This stream is active though not remarkably rapid, and often so much swollen by rains as to carry away its bridges and to occasion much damage to the surrounding country. It has been known to rise twelve feet above its ordinary level, and of consequence to overflow its banks to a considerable extent. At times of a flood, in place of the appearance of a moderate stream, which it generally presents, it assumes a bold and impetuous character, and sweeps along with the imposing consequence and grandeur of a great river. It is not navigable until it meets the tide a little above its junction with the Christiana. Indian Hannah, the last of her race that inhabited Chester county, used frequently to mention a place between the Brandywine mills and the mouth of the creek, once much resorted to by her tribe during the fishing season, where the hook was always sure to be productive. And it is somewhat curious that during the last season many large Mackerel were caught in the same situation; a circumstance unprecedented since the settlement of the province.

The endeavours I have used to ascertain the original name of this stream have been wholly fruitless. The above mentioned Indian always called it by the singular name which it at present bears; and whence this is derived or what occurrence determined it, is now but a subject of conjecture.*

French creek has its sources a few miles within the county of Berks, and running in a sinuous course in the general direction of south east, enters the Schuylkill at the Phœnix works, twelve miles below Pottsgrove. Its channel is rocky, and the country through which it flows rough and hilly.

The principal sources of the Octoraro are in the Great Valley, in the township of Sadsbury. This creek flows in a rapid turbulent course through a country generally level, and bounds the county on the west almost the whole distance from its source to the Maryland line. By the time it reaches the Susquehanna, it becomes a considerable stream, but is no where sufficiently deep for navigation.

Chester creek rises in Westgoshen township, and running south empties into the Delaware at Old Chester. Its waters are clear, its flow gentle, and it was known to the Indians by the name of Macopanackan. Upon this creek, the first mill in Pennsylvania was built under the eye of William Penn himself, who saw the first logs laid. In the early days of the province it ground for the inhabitants many miles round. The mill, now called Flower's mill, is situated at the head of tide water two miles and a half from Chester, and the old original logs are still remaining. Besides these streams there are others of inferior magnitude, Pickering, Crum, Darby, Chichester; Big-elk, White and Red clay creeks, that assist in distributing that plentiful supply of water with which the county abounds.

With respect to the geology of the country, my information is not so complete and particular as could be desired. Yet, I shall not withhold on this account the little I possess upon the subject, since a general view is all that you request, and more than this would be interesting only to the scientific mineralogist and geologist.

That whole tract of country lying between the Allegheny mountains and the alluvial of the Atlantic, is, in the main, decidedly primitive. There are, however, some deviations from this general formation which obtain in the northern portion of the county where the red sand stone, considered *transition*, prevails. This alternates occasionally with a kind of clay slate, containing immense quantities of animal and vegetable impressions, which would seem to indicate a much more recent formation. The extensive beds of sand stone, I am inclined to believe, of the same character, though it is possible, they may be a fine grained Mica Slate. But we will leave the decision of this point to more experienced geologists.

Throughout the county south of the Valley, the prevailing rock is Gneis, sometimes alternating with the Granite, and at others with the Mica Slate. The Granite is most abundant in the townships bordering on Delaware and Maryland, and the Mica slate increases in quantity as we approach the Valley. The hills on the south side, for the space of several miles in latitude, are composed almost entirely of this rock, as far as my observations have extended. The Horneblend rocks are of frequent occurrence forming extensive beds in the Granite, Gneis and Mica slate dispersed over the county, and found in almost every township. The name of Kernel (its derivation unknown) has been given to certain varieties of these rocks. This, called more generally the trap rock, Dr. Cooper considers of undoubted volcanic origin; both from its structure and general appearance, which very much resembles Basalt; as well as from the circumstance of its cutting and breaking through the strata of the rocks where it is found.

Serpentine rocks likewise occur in considerable quantities forming the basis of the Barren hills along the Octorara, north of Westchester, north-east of Unionville, and some other parts of the county. The appropriate name of Barren stone has been given to the Serpentine on account of the extreme sterility of the soil, shewn particularly by the diminutive growth of the timber, wherever it appears. Yet whether this soil is not susceptible of great improvement, and whether it would not reward, better than is generally presumed, a more attentive cultivation than it has hitherto received, are questions that would be interesting to the agriculturist to have satisfactorily answered. Where the experiment of cultivation has been tried, it has, at least in some instances, succeeded, as is evidenced by the farm of Philip Price, as well as by that of Mr. Davis in Birmingham; the fertility of these farms is scarcely surpassed by any in the county.

The Gneis and Mica slate also contain large portions of limestone, the most considerable bodies of which lie along the Great Valley. Extensive beds are also found in the vicinity of Doe-Run, Whiteclay, Red clay, Brandywine and French Creeks. An immense quantity of this valuable mineral is every year converted into quick lime for the purpose of manuring the land, and the stone is frequently drawn 10, 12 or 14 miles from some neighborhoods, and the lime itself still further. The county, south of the Valley, contains a great variety of earthy minerals, but metalic ores appear to be rather scarce: yet in the northern part of the county, iron mines have been opened which are said to yield abundantly.

Clay suitable to the manufacture of Porcelain or China ware, has also been discovered, and doubtless exists in considerable quantities. Many tons of this clay have already been taken from the land of Israel Hoops, in Newgarden township, within the last 18 months, and transported to New-York for the use of a manufactory in that city. Beds of it mostly impure, are of very frequent occurrence in the Granite district, bordering upon the Delaware and Maryland lines.

At the time the European emigrants first settled in the county, it was principally overshadowed by forest, only a small patch here and there around the Indian huts, having been cleared by the natives for the purpose of growing their corn. But the woods at that time wore a very different appearance from what they do at present. Owing to the Indian custom of firing them once or twice in the year, the small timber and bushes were killed in their growth, and of course the forests were but thinly set. I am informed that one of the first settlers said, that at the time of his first acquaintance with the county, he could have driven a horse and cart from one of its extremities to the other, in almost any direction without meeting with any material obstruction.

In a short time, however, the trees began to be felled, and the grounds cleared for the purpose of tillage. But for a number of years, the process of agriculture was extremely rude and imperfect. No regular rotation of crops was observed. A field was frequently appropriated to one kind of produce for several successive years. No man's care in relation to his ground extended beyond the sowing and gathering of his crops, and by total neglect of manuring and fertilizing their lands, the strength of the soil was yearly and daily exhausting itself. This was so much the case within the memory of one now living, that when he departed from the common course and began to endeavor to recruit the soil, his plan was the subject of general ridicule among his neighbours, and the saying was applied to him on all hands: "a penny wise, a pound foolish." By this miserable policy the lands become poor, and farmers were reduced to the necessity of turning their attention to the improvement of the soil, and of favoring it by a more judicious management. The success of the above mentioned individual whose crops soon surpassed those of the persons who had derided his operations, had considerable effect in his vicinity, inducing the people to adopt a similar method. But at this period the use of lime as a manure was wholly unknown to the inhabitants, and it was left to their descendants to profit by the great facilities which it furnished for invigorating the powers of the soil. In very rare instances only had it been applied to agricultural purposes previous to the war of the revolution, and indeed the article itself, was so lightly esteemed in the county that it was not unfrequently purchased for five or six pence per bushel. Of consequence the business of improvement could advance but slowly, compared with the pace with which it has recently progressed. Wheat, Rye, Oats and Barley, were the principal products of the soil. Indian corn was in so low estimation that farmers in general planted a few acres only of that valuable grain, and many even preferred procuring it from the lower counties to growing it on their own lands. Clover was almost wholly unknown and timothy quite so: meadows which were irrigated furnished the grass for hay and pasturage.

As was predicted by the illustrious proprietor of Pennsylvania, the climate has experienced a considerable change since the first settlement.— There is not that continued intensity of cold that used to characterize the winters, nor are the heats of summer so oppressive as formerly. Snow now seldom remains on the ground two weeks in succession, and it is extremely rare that we have more than three cold days together; whereas, I am told by a neighbor now ninety-six years of age, that in his boyhood, snow to the depth of two or three feet frequently covered the ground during the most of the winter; and that while it laid the cold was unremitting and severe. Such a circumstance, as Clarkson relates in his "life of Wm. Penn," is not recollected by the oldest inhabitant. The Assembly during the winter of 1699—1700, had met and transacted business for a few days, but the cold became so intense, that the health of the members would have suffered had the sitting continued longer. They could not pass about as usual, nor keep themselves warm during their deliberations. At one time, after they had met to forward the public business, they were obliged to adjourn entirely on account of the weather.

It might furnish matter for curious speculation to consider the changes that our climate will probably experience in the course of one or two centuries to come, from the more complete removal, of the wood and other causes operating to produce its refinement and melioration. But as my business is with the past and not with the future, I shall refrain from meddling at present with this subject of theory and philosophy.—Yours, &c.

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* It appears to be the common impression, that the creek owes its name to the circumstance of a vessel freighted with Brandy and Wine having been stranded at its mouth, or of a waggon loaded with the same liquors, having been overturned into it in the early times of the province. The opinion of my very estimable friend Col. Thomas of Philadelphia, with regard to it, appears to me the most reasonable. He thinks the name was given it on account of the colour of the water which formerly much resembled a mixture of brandy and water. This colour was occasioned by the water of a slough 7 or 8 miles above Downingtown mingling with the stream. This slough appears to have been once a lake which has been drained at length by the deepening of the creek's channel.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

"SALVATION BY CHRIST."

Job Scott, an eminent Minister of the Gospel, was born in North Providence, 1751; and died at Balatou, in Ireland, 1793. From the memorials concerning him, prepared after his decease by the Monthly Meeting of Friends, held at Providence, and that of the National Half-year's Meeting of Friends, in Ireland, which are placed as an Introduction to his Journal, (as it is called,) he appears to have lived and died in high estimation, as a singularly dedicated and powerful preacher of the Gospel.

His Journal, and sundry other Manuscripts, were laid before the Meeting for sufferings, who published *part* of the former, omitting Doctrinals, that they might appear in connection with his other manuscripts, at some future day, "if way should open!" After a lapse of thirty years, in which time the various notions and opinions of Christian professors have been much canvassed, particularly their doctrines relating to "Salvation by Christ," there is some expectation that an edition of Job Scott's entire works will be published.

With such publication, the editor of the following Tracts has no intention of interfering, but having a manuscript copy the son of our distinguished author, (upon the earnest solicitation of many friends) has consented that they should be printed; and, therefore, as many copies as are ordered, on or before the first of next month, will be published without delay, on the following conditions, viz:

☞ Proposals for publishing by Subscription, in the form of a pamphlet, SALVATION BY CHRIST, together with Remarks on the NATURE OF SALVATION BY CHRIST, shewing that it is a Birth of Divine Life in Man. By JOB SCOTT.

It will be comprised in about seventy or eighty pages octavo, and will be delivered to Subscribers at 37 1-2 cents a copy or three dollars a dozen.

*** Those who hold Subscription papers, are desired to return them, by the 1st day of the 3d mo. next, to Joseph Rakestraw, No. 256, North Third street, Philadelphia, who is requested to retain them until called for.

Such as wish copies for themselves and their friends, and who may see no other or separate proposals, are requested to order them (post paid) from the above, by the time mentioned.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

The Society of Friends, notwithstanding the malice and ignorance of their opponents, have, from their first appearance to the present day, preserved a character for purity and disinterested benevolence worthy of their high profession. And it may be asserted, without fear of contradiction, that, if the Saviour's inimitable discourse on the Mount, be in any measure a test of the Christian life, this Society is not second to any. Unhappily, a deviation from the pure *principle* which first gathered them as a people, and preserved them through unparalleled sufferings, seems to have occasioned some difference among them at this time; but a return to their only rallying point can speedily reconcile them, and convince a gainsaying world of the power of Divine influence.

Even their failings may be said to "lean to virtue's side." An observer may discover a sterling integrity of character amidst their religious differences, or rather, differences about religious matters, which is, perhaps, as little tainted with rancour as might reasonably be expected; for, in all disputations of this nature, the sour leaven is, more or less, manifest.

The writer of these remarks, who is no sectarian, was favoured, by a member of the Society of Friends, with the perusal of some of the manuscript Journal of one of their eminent Ministers, *William Savary*, who, on a religious visit to the continent of Europe, in 1796, seems to have been happily instrumental, in company with one or two other Ministers, in bringing about a reconciliation between some members of that Society, the account of which he takes the liberty to transcribe, hoping that the motive will plead in excuse for him.

"We proposed a meeting with all that had gone off, and Friends, and desired them to seek for a preparation of love and charity, that they might meet each other in a state that the Lord would condescend to bless. At six most of the men Friends, and three women, met in the meeting room. H. M. &c. being the heads of the families of those who had gone out from Friends, came also. After a season of silence, D. S. was drawn to prayer; then we, the visitants, expressed our minds to them, fully setting forth the opportunity it gave the enemies of Truth to triumph, seeing them at variance; and the importance of their mutually laying down their prejudices against each other, and seeking after a spirit that would bring about a reconciliation, without many words. The three principal separatists then expressed themselves, in great brokenness and humility, and in a spirit of forgiveness of those who they thought had dealt hardly with them, and caused the separation. I marvelled at the clearness with which they expressed themselves, the Lord graciously condescending to favour, in a very remarkable manner, with his blessed presence. All hearts were humbled, and the high, untoward will of man brought down, and the spirit that loves contention, and delights to have the superiority, was cast out, and, through mercy, the meek, teachable state of little children appeared to predominate in most present. Our minds being deeply baptized with them, in a sensible feeling of the Lord's goodness, we were opened with clearness to set before them the nature of our holy profession, the love of Christ, the good shepherd to us all, and the necessity of dwelling in that charity, which, instead of magnifying each other's weakness, and entertaining groundless jealousies and surmises of each other, would cast a mantle of love over them, remembering that we also are weak and liable to be tempted. A truly contriting and heart-tendering time it was, and most of the company were melted into tears, under an extraordinary sense of the Lord's compassion to us. It was then proposed, that, as it appeared that, in a time of weakness, divers things had been said and done, on both sides, that did not savour of that divine love and charity, which all the children of our Heavenly Father ought to dwell in—that all present should now, under the humbling visitation of God's power, without bringing up the minute occasions of it, or going into many words, forgive one another, and cast all that they had counted as offences, as into the depths of the sea, never more to be brought up again. Both sides, freely and in great tenderness, confessing their readiness so to do, and to begin again, under the direction of the Heavenly Master builder, in an united labour for the edification and building one another up in the most Holy Faith; they rose, embraced and saluted each other with manifest tokens of unfeigned love, and thankfulness to the Great Searcher and Softener of hearts, who, in an unexpected time and manner, had revealed His power to the uniting of Brethren who had been, for seven months, in a state of separation, after having, for some years, walked in harmony, and suffered together for His Name's sake. The meeting then concluded, in heart-felt praises and supplications to the Fountain of Love and Mercy, who had, in so remarkable a manner, blessed the labour and exercise of the evening, and crowned us with gladness. We parted at almost eleven. For my own part, I thought myself amply paid for all my exercise, the long journey and voyage, and the trying separation from my dearest natural ties, by being made a witness to the love of God being poured forth, I thought, as in the beginning of Friends. We went to rest, sweetly refreshed in spirit, and I did not marvel that my mind had been so remarkably turned to this place before I left home."

PHILADELPHUS.

FRENCH PRISONS.

The following article is extracted from a work entitled "The Hermit in Prison," translated from the French of M. Jouy, who suffered a month's imprisonment in St. Pelagie for certain liberal remarks on the Bourbons:—

"The duration of imprisonment for a Frenchman is five years; after which he is free, and cannot be again arrested for the same debt. In the case of foreigners, their term of imprisonment is indefinite. There is a Major Swan (a citizen of the United States) among the prisoners, who entered Sainte Pelagie at the age of forty five, and who is still there, though more than sixty years old. Respected in his own country, the companion in arms of Washington, he has passed in captivity some of the most useful years of his life. I know that he is resigned to his lot, and that long habit has familiarised him with his situation; that he is kind to such of his countrymen as misfortune may bring into the same condition: but who can refuse to feel for a man who has thus lost a precious part of his existence, when he might have employed it in rendering eminent services to his country. Age, no matter how advanced, is no exemption from imprisonment; there are persons of ninety years now in Sainte Pelagie."

VACCINATION.—The Medico Chirurgical Review, published in London, states, that in Russia no less than 1,200,000 received the benefit of vaccination, between the years 1804 and 1812. In Denmark, the small pox no longer exists; and in a circular addressed in July, 1816, to all magistrates and bishops in that country, it was ordered that all should be vaccinated, without a compliance with which injunction, no individual could be received at confirmation, admitted into any school or public institution, or bound apprentice to any trade. Priests were also forbidden to marry those who had not either the small pox or crow pox. In Prussia, if any persons happened to die of small pox, they were directed, by an edict, published in 1816, to be buried within twenty-four hours, *silently and unattended*, without the tolling of a bell: and in such veneration is the great discoverer of vaccination held, that the 14th of May is made an annual festival to commemorate the day on which he made his first experiment.

The county of Berks contains upwards of 46,000 inhabitants. The area of acres is upwards of 516,000, which averages nearly 114 acres to each soul. The soil is principally composed of limestone and gravel. Berks county may boast of as fine farms as any district of country in the United States. Agriculture is pursued upon the most approved plan; the markets are certain and permanent; and we know no county in this state that offers equal advantages to capitalists desirous of embarking in the business of husbandry. We have been led to these remarks, in consequence of the disposition that is evinced by many of our fellow citizens in the atlantic counties to emigrate to the north and west. Surely if comfort and prosperity be their object, they can find both nearer home. There are now many valuable farms offered for sale on reasonable and accommodating terms.

The government of Buenos Ayres has entered into a contract for the conveyance to that State of 200 Irish labourers, of the description usually called navigators, for the purpose of cutting a canal from Ensenada, to the city of Buenos Ayres. They bind themselves to serve the government for seven years, for which they receive a certain consideration, and at the expiration of that time a certain quantity of land will be allotted to each. These men were at Liverpool the early part of December waiting an opportunity to embark for Buenos Ayres.

SIR GREGOR McGREGOR.—By the schooner Trio, arrived at Charleston, the Editor of the Mercury has received Nassau papers as late as the 21st ult. "It is truly astonishing that M'Gregor should at this late day be able to recruit dupes in Europe, when he had been published for so long a time."

Nassau, N. P. Jan. 7.

We have received from one of our correspondents at Honduras the following account of the continued series of deception, which have been practised upon some poor misguided wretches in Britain by the agents of that adventurer M'Gregor. It is dated on the 28th ult.

"The Albion has this moment come in, with about sixteen persons on board for Poyais. Among them was Baron de San Lucas, otherwise Thomas Stenhouse, Under Secretary of State for the War and Marine; also the Rev. M. Rial, Curate of St Ann's St. Joseph. There is also the Count de Rio Negro, otherwise Admiral Wright, otherwise Capt. Wright, Knight Commander of the most illustrious Order of the Green Cross. There are Knights Commanders, Knights Green Crosses, and a Knight of the Green Mantle. Unfortunately the Baron San Lucas was drowned in the bay of Black River, in attempting to land with four others. He was a Herald and King at Arms; therefore M'Gregor was to have been crowned; The Rev. Mr Rial died on or about the 27th inst.

M'Gregor now styles himself the Sovereign Prince of Poyais. It is interesting to observe how he rises. He was first Lieutenant Colonel, then General, then Cazique, then his Serene Highness the Cazique, then his Serene Highness the Prince, and now he is the Sovereign Prince of Poyais.

Lascars are on board. All the etiquette of Nobility, &c. was kept on board, and every one was addressed my Lord, my Lady, &c.

The Albion is loaded with provisions and munitions of war for the imaginary Government of Poyais."

From Martinique.—The Savannah Georgian of the 4th instant, contains late intelligence from Martinique. Martial law had been proclaimed on that island, in consequence of the contemplated insurrection of the free people of color. From thirty to forty of the ringleaders had been arrested, and tried at Fort Royal, and nine of them banished from the island, some of whom were people of property. It was their intention to murder all the white population, on the night of the 17th of December, but their design was frustrated, by the arrival on that day of a detachment of troops from France. They then put off the execution of the plot to the 24th, previous to which the government had obtained information of all their plans.

By the arrival of the schr. Five Brothers, at Norfolk from Kingston, Ja. information has been received of the discovery of a Plot among the Negroes for a revolt. The conspiracy was known in time to prevent any mischief, and several of the poor, deluded creatures have suffered punishment.

Captain Peabody, of the schooner Eliza arrived at Baltimore from Jamaica, spoke on the 27th ult. the schooner Planter, two days out from Matanzas for Charleston, who informed that there were several Patriot privateers cruizing off Matanzas— and that the steamboat which plies between Havana and Matanzas had been captured by one of them and sent off.

The latest intelligence from Jamaica is brought by the Eliza, at Baltimore, which vessel left Kingston on the 17th of January. On the 8th the trial of Juan Beltram, Blass de Solo, Pablo Siller, Joseph Antonia Avara, Joachim Hernandes, and John Oliver, commenced. These men were part of the crew of the piratical schooner Fortuna, which vessel had captured a Spanish felucca, and they were on board the prize when she was fallen in with, by the British sloop of war Thracian, and carried into Kingston. Besides plundering several British vessels, the American schooner Freeman, and Paulina Julia, had shared the same fate. After two days of investigation, the jury brought in a verdict of guilty; sentence of death was immediately pronounced by the Judge, who stated that, although the three last named had been recommended to the royal clemency, he could hold out to them very little hope that mercy would be extended to any one of them.

We learn from Capt. Rockwell, who arrived at Baltimore, from Port Antonia, that when he sailed on the 17th of January, that place was very sickly in consequence of the continued apprehensions of an insurrection of the blacks, an order was hourly expected at Port Antonia, for placing that district under martial law.

Small Pox.—We regret to learn that the small pox has made its appearance on board the U. S. ship Franklin, at Valparaiso. A letter from on board that ship, dated the 1st of October, and received in this city, says—"A few days previously to our leaving Callao, one of the young gentlemen (Mr. Kelty,) was seized with the small pox. The contagion is spreading throughout the ship. We have now *twenty two cases*, and thus far, previous vaccination appears to be no protection. The gentleman who brought the disease on board had been vaccinated and his arm exhibited, (so says our intelligent Surgeon,) a well formed eschar. Midshipman Wordsworth, and the Commodore's children, are now convalescent from this loathsome disease. Our Surgeon, (Dr. Salter,) is unremitting in his attention, and has thus far lost but two patients. We are fortunate in having a fine, large, airy ship, by which the men can be well accommodated."

PIRACY.—The schr. Dorothea has been captured by the pirates, and all her crew murdered, except a boy. The following are the particulars of that diabolical affair, as communicated to the editors of the Curacoa Courant, by the boy who escaped.

"The Pirate was under the tri-coloured flag, and after boarding the schooner, took all her crew on board his vessel and locked them up in the hold, except Captain Wagner. They made then a hole in the side of the vessel, to cause her to sink; when the crew perceived the water coming in the hold, they broke into the cabin, and made their escape on deck, hoping to save their lives by some way or other, and get on shore; but how great was their astonishment, on seeing the boat returned again without Capt. Wagner; and before he was taken away he implored for his life; but could not excite compassion in the hearts of those barbarians. They came on board the vessel and murdered every soul on board excepting two boys who sprung into the sea, whom they pursued and murdered one, and left the other to go, because they thought he would not reach the shore. The boy who escaped is a native of Curacoa.

We confess our grief on this misfortune befallen to Captain Wagner: he was esteemed by every one of his acquaintance, and his affability of manners gained him many friends.

We learn by the brig Commerce, arrived at New York, in 20 days from St. Johns, Porto Rico, that no American vessel of war had appeared there for the last three months, and the pirates were taking advantage of their absence. Capt. Allen, a passenger, states, that two Danish vessels of war had been in pursuit of a piratical squadron, consisting of a brig which they had run away with, and 3 feluccas. They had been seen to board two American vessels which sailed from Mayaguez, and which were not afterwards heard of. Five vessels from Mayaguez, bound to St. Thomas, had been captured, and the crews landed from them. The Danish vessels had been near the pirates several times, but they escaped among the Islands. They had complete command of the Mona Passage. The schr. Mosquito, formerly of New York, captured by the Porto Rico privateers, was fitting out for a privateer or pirate.

The British Admiral, Sir Thomas Cochrane, was at St. Johns, in the frigate Forte, and had demanded payment for the depredations of the privateers upon the British commerce.

A passenger in the schr. Herald, from St. Thomas, confirms the above intelligence, and states, that the piratical brig had robbed several American vessels off the south side of Porto Rico, and murdered the crews. Besides the Mosquito, the privateer Fortuna was refitting at Porto Rico for a cruise.

It appears by Havana papers to the 27th ult., received at the office of the Charleston Courier, that vessels are arriving at Havana from St. Juan de Ulloa, with officers, soldiers and money; from which it may be inferred that the Spaniards are about to abandon their operations at that point against Mexico.

St. Louis, Jan. 17.—William V. Rector, Esq. who returned from the Arkansas the evening before last, brings information, derived from Mr. Philbrook, the Deputy Indian Agent for the band of Osages on the Arkansas, that a party of traders sent out by Frederick Notrebe, of the post of Arkansas, under a Mr. Baraque, were attacked some five weeks since by a party of Osages, high up on the south side of the Arkansas river, and ten or twelve white men and one negro were killed, and a large quantity of beaver taken from them. Baroque and two other men escaped. The outrage is said to have been committed beyond the tract of country claimed by the Osages.

Gen. Atkinson, upon receiving the above information, dispatched an officer to Col. Arbuckle, commanding the troops at Fort Smith, on the Arkansas, with special instructions touching this affair. A letter from Col Leavenworth, at Council Bluffs, dated 13th Dec. to Gen. Atkinson, who commands this frontier, states, that three men, lately arrived at that place from Cedar Fort, bring information that six or seven men of Major Henry's party had been attacked, near the Mandan Villages, by either the Mandans or Arickarees, and that three of the whites were killed. They also state that the Arickarees were building two towns, one on each side of the Missouri, near the mouth of the Cannon Ball river.

Steam Boat Disaster.—The Mobile Commercial Register of the 14th of January gives an account of a disaster on board the Steam Boat Harriet, by the bursting and crushing the flue of the boiler. No satisfactory cause is given for the accident, which took place when there was not a sufficient pressure to raise the valve. It is supposed to have been occasioned by a vacuum formed in the boiler. The boiler was removed 15 feet forward, taking the cargo, and several of the large deck beams along with it. One of the hands was killed.

At the Court of Sessions for January term, held at Charleston, S. C. two little boys both under nine years of age, were tried for drowning a little negro slave, of about the same age. The evidence against them consisted wholly of their confessions, and is proved that these were chiefly obtained under the promise that no harm should happen to them. The defence rested upon this fact, and upon the legal incompetence of the prisoners, to be guilty of the crime of murder, from their apparent want of age and understanding the defence; and acquitted the prisoners.

The Hon. James Brown, Minister to France, who is on the eve of sailing from New York, in the U. S. ship Cyane, for France, is the bearer of a letter from the President of the United States, addressed to Gen. La Fayette, inviting him to visit the United States. Should the General have made up his mind to sail in the course of the Spring, we learn he has the offer of the United States' frigate Constitution, (old iron sides,) Captain Jones, which vessel will have received orders to proceed to any port in France which the General may select for embarkation.

The Richmond papers of the 7th, state, that the case of Matthew H. Rice, the defaulter, still occupied the attention of the court at that place. On the 5th, a second charge was preferred against him, and on the following day a third charge of embezzlement was brought forward, which was not investigated, but on the motion of the prisoner was postponed. The court decided that the case was bailable—but as the bail was not given, he was remanded to jail.

A Company is about to be established in the city of New-York, under the title of "The New-York Lombard Association." Its object is to loan money on pledges of goods and chattles, to be deposited as security for the same, and that such interest shall be charged as may be agreed on by the agent of the company and the borrower, provided, that such interest shall not exceed 15 per cent per annum on all loans not exceeding $50; 14 per cent. on 100; 13 do. between 100 and 150; 12 per cent. between the latter sum and 200; between 2 and 300, 9 1-3 per cent; 300 8½ per cent. and all sums above 300, at the rate of seven per cent.

The American Missionaries, Messrs. Fisk and King, have taken up their residence on Mount Lebanon, in Syria. Mr. King remarks that the country about Jerusalem is quite as rocky and mountainous as the western part of Massachusetts. He had visited Bethlehem, the birth place of David and of our Lord—the town where David tended flocks in his youth, and where Boaz and Ruth lived. He found it extremely rough and stony and the road very bad. It is a few miles south of Jerusalem.

Counterfeits.—Counterfeit fifty dollar notes on the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Philadelphia, have been put in circulation in various parts of Lancaster county, Pa. within a week or two back, by a gang of villians under the pretence of purchasing grain, whiskey, &c. to a small amount and receiving change in genuine paper, and ordering the articles purchased to be sent to a certain mill or to be kept on hand until called for. They have succeeded in passing a number of them in this manner.

Havana papers of the 17th ult. contain a proclamation for enforcing the most vigilant precautions against the admission of strangers of every description, particularly persons of color, as stewards, seamen, or otherwise, without special licenses or passports, and requiring the strictest attention of the commissaries, keepers of boarding houses, &c. in the different wards or parishes to carry the regulations into execution.

From the New York Advocate, Feb. 7.

On Friday we learn that twenty-four cocks, twelve on a side, were fought at Hoboken for a very considerable sum of money. Several of the bang-ups were on the spot, and got rid of some of their loose cash. A few swells were also present, who had got thoroughly inoculated with the betting fever at the celebrated race between Eclipse and Henry and they ventured some Eagle bank notes on the bantams. The sport, as it is called, is a cruel one; for they not only use gaffs but they pluck the feathers from the rumps of the gallant little birds to clear them for action. We have a suspicion that there was also some cock-fighting, for a heavy sum, on the carpets of a genteel house in this city. Bad practices. A passenger told us that on Thursday night, on the road from Philadelphia, he could not sleep for the crowing of the cocks on the way to the pit—All the Toms and Jerrys in town were there. The police ought to cock-fight these gentry.

From the Chester (Pa.) Post Boy.

On Saturday last, Messrs. John Irvin and James Burns, of Chester, and George Litzenburgh and Philip Rudolph, and others, of Providence, started a fox on Tinicum, about 11 o'clock, A.M. when after a warm chase, and the hounds within fifty yards of him, he sprang upon the roof of an oven, from thence to a shed, adjoining the house of Mr. Burns, and jumped in at the second story window, without the knowledge of the dogs or huntsmen, who of course, were for a short time thrown out. But a boy, who had seen the occurrence, gave information, when one of the huntsmen ascended the shed, entered the room and closed the window. A girl of the family just then entered at the door, sly Reynard took to the chimney, with more speed than any *sooterkin*—After having been followed to the roof, on which he sprung from the chimney, and chased around it by the sportsmen, he leaped among the huntsmen on the ground, and took off afresh; when the hounds being put on the trail, he gave them a hard chase, until near sundown, when he holed, at the root of a hollow tree, which he ascended to the forks, whence, on a stick being shoved on him, he took under the roots, where he was taken in the usual way and bagged.

The Legislature of South Carolina, has passed a law, by which all slaves from any port or place in the West Indies or Mexico, or any part of South America, or from Europe, or from any sister state, which may be situated to the north of the river Potomac, or of the city of Washington, are prohibited from being brought into South Carolina, under the penalty of $1000, and the forfeiture of the slaves to the state; cases of shipwreck and stress of weather excepted.

A curious instance of the vehemence of French advocates occurred at Paris, at the late trial of Madame Boursier, charged with poisoning her husband. The Counsel for the prisoner, in the course of the first quarter of an hour, worked himself into such a heat that he was forced to stop, and the proceedings were suspended while he went out to take a walk on the terrace of the Court-house, accompanied by his wife and daughter!

The London Courier of the 13th of December states, that Mr. Jukes attended at St. Thomas's Hospital, on Wednesday evening, with his elastic gum tube and double tube stopcock syringe. At the conclusion of the lecture he presented himself to the class, and having drunk a small quantity of the solution of the extract of liquorice with four tumblers of water, he introduced the tube into his stomach. Mr. Scott applied one of the stopcocks of the syringe to the tube, and immediately pumped out the whole of the liquid taken into the stomach. Thus the experiment completely succeeded, to the great satisfaction of Sir Astley Cooper and the other gentlemen present.

DRAMATIC SUMMARY.

The City Theatre at Cincinnati, has undergone several repairs and alterations, and was to have been opened, for a short season, about the 1st of February.

The Theatre at Harrisburg, will close, it is expected, this week.

Mr. Conway had a benefit, at the New York Theatre, last week—the receipts were upwards of 1200 dollars.

Mr. Booth has finished his engagements at the Baltimore Theatre. *A new way to pay old Debts* was performed on Monday last for his benefit.

Mr. Cooper and Mr. Conway have been performing together in New York. This latter gentleman is spoken of in the highest strains of commendation—his Hamlet is said to be a master-piece of acting. He possesses a fine, commanding figure, with an open, prepossessing countenance. The united efforts of two such performers as these, must have furnished a rich treat.

The New Theatre at New Orleans was opened, with an Address, for which a prize of one hundred dollars was given. There were upwards of forty Addresses presented, some of them said to contain much poetical merit. The one which obtained the premium, was written by Thomas Wells, Esq. of Boston.

The company under Mr. Cowell are still performing in Boston. Mr. and Mrs. Tatnall, Young, Lawson, &c. are among the number.

On Wednesday evening, the splendid pageant, in honour of Shakespeare, was to have been presented at the Boston Theatre. A selection of the most striking scenes, made from seventeen of the celebrated acting plays of Shakespeare, to be performed in character, constituted a principal part of the exhibition.

Weekly Compendium.

The alarm of fire, on Thursday night about nine o'clock, originated at the Penitentiary. Two women set fire to the floor of the apartment in which they were confined, and the smoke reaching the adjoining rooms, filled their inmates with great but indefinite apprehensions of danger. The noise they made soon brought out the firemen, but the flames were extinguished without their assistance. Little damage was done to the building.

Resurrectionist.—Eph. Colburn, convicted at New Haven, (Conn.) of aiding and assisting in removing a body from the place of its interment to the Medical College, has been sentenced to nine months imprisonment in the county jail, and to pay a fine of $300.

The citizens of Indiana have decided, by a large majority, not to call a Convention for altering their constitution, so as to admit the introduction of *slavery* into that state.

A bill has been brought before the legislature of the state of New York, for the construction of a Canal from the Champlain Canal at Waterford, to the navigable waters of the Hudson river at Troy.

A bill in the House Representatives of the state of Mississippi, to abolish the court of chancery, was lost on the 14th January, by the casting vote, of the Speaker, General Meade.

Two thousand and ten dollars being the net proceeds of the Military Ball, given at New York on the 8th of January last, have been paid over to the Treasurer of the Greek Fund.

Mr. Rodney arrived at Buenos Ayres on the 15th of Nov. On the 22d he was attacked with apoplexy, but recovered his health, previously to the sailing of Capt. Blackiston.

A tavern in Ebensburgh, Pennsylvania, was destroyed by fire on the 25th December, and two girls, one about eight, and the other sixteen years of age, were burnt to death.

On the 29th of Dec. the ship Bromsie Americana, Capt. Stille, arrived at Tampico, in 67 days from Bremen, with a rich cargo of assorted German merchandize. This, says the New Orleans Iris, is the first European vessel which has arrived at that port direct from Europe. Now they have found the way, others may be expected to follow.

The amount of duties paid by the Auctioneers of the city of New-York, for the year ending on the 30th November last, appears, according to the account of the Comptroller, to have been 207,469 dollars and 9 cents.

William Solomon has been committed to prison at New Brunswick, N. J. as an accessary to the murder of Mrs. Stout, of that place.

An only daughter of Mr. Stephen Nash, of Saugatuck Bridge, Ct. was burnt to death on Friday week. The child was only four years of age, and was alone in the house when the accident happened.

By the Report of the Baltimore Board of Health, we learn that 2108 deaths have occurred in that city from the 1st Jan. 1823, to 1st Jan. 1824. Of these 251 were Blacks.

A bill has been reported in the Senate of the United States, for building 10 sloops of war of the first class, to carry not less than 20 guns each, and appropriating $850,000 for the purpose.

The President recently transmitted to Congress a message on the subject of the Naval Peace Establishment, accompanied with a communication and other documents from the Secretary of the Navy.

"*Wonderful Little Man.*"—A Mr. Stevens, age 20 years, height 37 inches, is now exhibited at the Portland Museum. He is a native Lyman, Maine.

The extensive Nail Factory of the Messrs. Reeves at Bridgetown, N. J. was destroyed by fire on Thursday week. It was insured to its full value.

At St. Augustine, East Florida, the weather was so mild on the 17th January, that green and ripe oranges and orange blossoms were hanging on the trees. The groves were generally budding.

The *Egyptian Mummy*, which was received from Ancient Thebes, by the Boston Medical Society, is now exhibited in Charleston, S. C. for the benefit of the Massachusetts' Hospital. This relic of antiquity is said to be three thousand years old.

A grist mill, belonging to Asher Miner, Esq. near Wilkesbarre, (Pa.) with its contents, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday, 28th January.—The loss is estimated at about $3,500.

The bill introduced into the Senate of Massachusetts for the reduction of the salaries of the Governor and other officers of government, was rejected on Wednesday last. The bill for reducing the number of Justices of the Supreme Court, to four, has passed both branches of the Legislature.

H. S. Tanner of this city, is about to publish a large and highly improved map of *Greece*. Price $2, the profits to go to the *aid of the Greeks*.

Some of the citizens of Baltimore have formed a design to establish a Flour and Produce Company, with a capital of $100,000, to be divided into shares of $1000 each.

The *Ladies* in Norfolk, Va. are actively engaged in collecting subscriptions in aid of the *Greek Fund*.

The Treasurer of the Greek Fund, in this city, has received, in all, about 10,000 dollars, and contributions continue to be received daily.

Exchange in New York.—It is contemplated to build a splendid and capacious Exchange in the city of New York, to cost from $617,000 to $685,000; towards which there have been subscribed $453,000 by the Banks, Insurance Companies, Trustees, merchants, and others. It is calculated that the rents of rooms, columns, &c. will produce an interest on the capital of six per cent.

A Curiosity.—A cast steel chip, *thirty three feet long*, and weighing only half an ounce, was lately made in the machine shop of the Cotton Factory at Meredith, N. H.

The Boston Statesman says, the importation of wool from foreign places, into Boston, during the year 1823 was 733,146 pounds—the cost of which was 65,649 dollars.

A St. Thomas paper of Jan. 16, mentions that a letter from Barbadoes announces the arrival there of two 74's from England. A French squadron had been spoken on their way to the West Indies. A considerable number of French troops are said to have arrived at Martinique from France.

In allusion to the Letters on Chester County, the editor of the Village Record remarks—An interesting letter has been received by the Post master for the author of these Letters, written by a gentleman of Germantown. It promises to open new sources of pleasure and instruction in the progress of this great undertaking. We shall publish the letter if we can obtain leave from the gentleman who has it.

In the mean time we earnestly invite every body in Chester and Delaware, or in Philadelphia, who has any knowledge of facts, anecdotes of men worth preserving, or any thing that would be pleasant to be remembered in respect to Chester and Delaware counties, to put it on paper, (no matter about its being well written) and send it to the Editor of the Record.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.

For the City and County of Philadelphia.

Randall Hutchinson, prothonotary of the district court.

Matthew Randall, prothonotary of the court of common pleas.

Joseph Barnes, register for the probate of wills.

George W. Riter, recorder of deeds.

John Conrad, clerk of the courts of quarter sessions and oyer and terminer.

Edward King, clerk of the orphans court.

Joshua Raybold, prothonotary of the supreme court.

John Humes, inspector of flour.

William Fitler, inspector of ground black oak bark.

Ebenezer Ferguson, inspector of lumber.

Abraham Mitchell, inspector of staves and heading.

George Ingles, inspector of butter and hogs lard.

David Ginther, inspector of salted provisions.

Bela Badger and Charles Souder, gaugers and inspectors of domestic distilled spirits.

Alexander Moore, superintendant of the gunpowder magazine.

John R. N. H. assistant to do.

Michael Baker, regulator of weights and measures.

John Johnson, sealer of dry measures.

Abraham P. Foering, measurer of corn, salt, coal and lime.

Caleb Earl, harbour master.

Jacob F. Hoeckley, register of German passengers.

STATEMENT OF DEATHS,

In the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, in each month, from the 1st January, 1823, to the 1st of January, 1824.

January,	314
February,	254
March,	207
April,	290
May,	210
June,	370
July,	486
August,	495
September,	551
October,	457
November,	445
December,	521
	4600

Of these 2365 were adults, and 2234 children; —641 died in the Alms-House, and 800 people of colour are included. There have been born during the same period 2977 male and 2836 female children, making the total number of births 5813—leaving a difference in favor of births of 1213.

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

Saturday, February 14, 1824.

The Provident Society of this city, which was instituted but two or three weeks since, has already distributed work to many hundred females of different ages, many of whom had seen the day when such proceedings were little expected to fall to their lot; some who have basked in the sunshine of comfort and affluence, but have now experienced the bitter reverse to which we are all subject, for "we know not what a day or an hour may bring forth." The wages are very low, only 12½ cents for making a shirt, the price at which the contracts for the army are made. But so commendable is the industry of those children of misfortune, that they eagerly embrace the opportunity of obtaining even this limited allowance, and evince by their gratitude, the satisfaction it affords them, to be enabled by their own exertions to support themselves. There are many we know who view this subject with a cold and unfeeling indifference, and some who even disapprove of its operations, but we hope it will succeed nevertheless, and prove to its enemies that Providence smiles on the exertions of those who prove their entire willingness to help themselves, and to such only is the society in any way calculated to be beneficial. The annual contribution to the Society, by its members, is, we understand, two dollars: the greater part of our fellow-citizens would scarce feel this small expence, and by throwing in their mite, would confer a real benefit to the poor, by the best medium through which they can be assisted.

We stated last week, our apprehensions of the bad effects that might result from the improper and unskilful use of gas. We have been credibly informed since then, of several instances which confirm our fears, and should put the public on their guard. ☞ It should be generally known, that in several cases severe fits of delirium, and, in one or two instances at least, death, has been the consequence of indulging in the use of this article.

While commenting on the subject, we cannot but express our surprise, that any druggist or apothecary should be found, so lost to reflection, and wanting in the common dictates of humanity, as to put in the hands of children, the means of delirium, and even death.

A Society under the title of the Franklin Institute, has just been established in this city, which promises to be of considerable usefulness. Its object is to advance the general interests of Manufacturers and Mechanics, by extending a knowledge of mechanical sciences to its members, and others, at a cheap rate. They propose, as the best means of effecting this object, the establishment of popular lectures, by the formation of a cabinet of models and minerals, and of a library, and by offering premiums on all useful improvements in the mechanic arts. We believe three dollars is to be the yearly expense of membership, and twenty-five dollars to constitute a member for life.

Nicholas Biddle, Esq. in a letter on this subject, has the following observations:

"I know of no enterprize which promises more general utility than the effort to connect the theory with the exercise of these arts, and to blend science with practical skill. There are few mechanical operations which do not essentially depend on fixed principles, the knowledge of which cannot fail to increase the dexterity of all those who are engaged in them, while the habits of enquiry, of study and of reflection, which the pursuit of this knowledge requires, diffuse over their general character and manners a spirit of intelligence which improves at once the work and the workman."

We observe proposals are issued in Boston for publishing a new periodical work, to be called the United States' Gazette. The publishers observe, they expect success, because they are confident of their ability to make a Literary Gazette, which shall be highly useful to the reading public of this country, and to all who are interested in matters relative to Literature, either in the way of business or amusement. It promises to be of a strictly national character, and to contain a particular account of the literary and intellectual condition and progress of this country, with reviews of works published here, domestic or foreign. The extensive connexions, both at home and abroad, of the publishers, (Cummings, Hilliard & Co.) will afford great facilities for furnishing literary and scientific intelligence. It is to be published on the first and fifteenth of every month, and each number will contain 16 quarto pages, at $5 per annum, payable in six months from its commencement. We are gratified in observing so many evidences of the rising prosperity of the scientific and literary character of our country. Works of this and a similar description are, in our estimation, most eminently calculated for a general diffusion of knowledge; and, we sincerely hope—indeed, we have no doubt they will receive an extensive and valuable encouragement, commensurate with their great usefulness. E. Littell, of this city, is agent for the above work.

We observe a proposition on foot, in Baltimore, to get up a Ball for the benefit of the Poor in that city. This is rather a novel, but perhaps not impolitic plan; and whatever objections the enemies to this amusement can have on other occasions, they must certainly allow, that this is dancing something to the purpose.

The proceeds of the Military Ball given in New York in aid of the Greek Fund, amounting to upwards of two thousand dollars, have been paid over to the committee, who continue to receive daily contributions from various quarters. The wide and universal interest which this cause has excited—the munificent contributions and burst of generous feeling, so general among all classes of our countrymen, forms a singular epoch in the history of the times, and will be remembered with pride in ages yet to come.

James Parker Robinson, aged about sixteen years, was drowned on Sunday morning, in the Schuylkill, a short distance above Fair Mount Dam. He imprudently ventured on the ice which broke under him, and he perished in sight of several persons who were unable to render him any assistance. The unfortunate fate of this young man, affords another striking admonition to those who unnecessarily expose themselves on the ice. With so many inducements in our vicinity, for the young and thoughtless to venture, and those attended so often with such unhappy consequences, it is particularly incumbent on parents and guardians to keep a watchful eye on those who are under their care—to warn them of their danger; and, above all, to enforce, by example and precept, the injunction contained in the sacred text, to "remember the Sabbath day, and keep it holy."

A gentleman from the Valley, says the Village Record, has just come in with the cheering intelligence that Mr. HAINS, who has been west of the Gap, exploring and taking levels, states that the water from the summit level at the Gap could, by a plough, be made to run to Lancaster city, and that little difficulty exists in carrying the canal from thence to the Susquehanna, near Columbia.

☞ By Divine permission, the Rev. Mr. Roche will preach at the New Jerusalem Temple, corner of Twelfth and George street, every Sunday afternoon.

Marine Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 11th. Brig Franklin, Lombert, 41 days from Marseilles, with Brandy, Wine, &c.
Schr. Sally Havens, Hough, 4 days from Wilmington, N. C. with Cotton and Naval Stores.
—— Providence, Burns, 6 days from Nassau, N. P. with Merchandize.

CLEARED.

Feb. 9. Brig Pilot Wing, Trinidad.
12. —— Active, Wheeler, Pernambuco.
Schr. True American, Bassett, New York.

MARRIED.

On the evening of the 9th inst. by Elder Frederick Plummer, Mr. JOSEPH BLACKFORD, to Miss ANN SIMPSON, and Mr. WILLIAM SIMPSON, to Miss SARAH BLACKFORD, all of this city.

On Saturday evening last, by the Right Rev. Bishop Conwell, Mr. JOHN GILL, Merchant, to Mrs. ANN ALEXANDER, widow of the late Richard Alexander, all of this city.

On Sunday evening, the 8th inst. in the city of New York, by the Rev. Dr. Spring, Mr. THOMAS S. KUHN, of Philadelphia, to Miss ELIZA EGERTON, of Connecticut.

On Sunday evening, the 8th inst. by the Rev. J. Sisty, Mr. JOSEPH HILLMAN, to Miss RUTH EDWARDS, both of Lamberton, New-Jersey.

DIED.

On Monday, the 9th inst. Mrs. RACHEL THOMAS, in the 65th year of her age.

On the morning of the 10th inst. Mr. TITON GRELAUD, Auctioneer, in the 37th year of his age.

On the 11th instant, Mrs. CATHERINE WARNER, (late consort of Capt. Wm. Warner) aged 35 years.

On the morning of the 4th inst. ISAAC BALDWIN, of the small-pox, aged about 31 years.

On the 10th inst. after a protracted illness, HANNAH FOX, in the 73d year of her age.

On the 11th inst. after a short but severe illness, Mrs. ANN, wife of William H. Mendenhall, aged 30.

On Wednesday, the 11th inst. Mrs. ELIZABETH TRINKLE, in the 60th year of her age.

On Friday afternoon, the 6th inst. after a short but severe illness, Mr. JOHN SALSBERG, aged 53.

On the 11th Dec. near Birmingham, (Eng.) Mr. HENRY FOXALL, formerly of this city, aged 63.

On Sunday morning, 8th inst. Mr. J. A. BLOQUERST, aged 81, an old Revolutionary Soldier.

On Seventh day night, the 7th instant, THOMAS ROBERTS, in the 27th year of his age.

On Saturday afternoon the 7th inst. of the natural small pox, JOSEPH YOUNG.

On the 8th inst. LEWIS LEWIS, a native of Wales, in England, and formerly a respectable merchant of this city.

On Monday morning, GEORGE GRAY, long known to the Freemasons of this city, as Tyler to different lodges.

On the 7th inst. of a pulmonary complaint, Mr. JAMES WOOD, Boat Builder, aged 40.

In Chester county, Pa. on Saturday, the 17th ult. Mr. BENJAMIN PECK, a revolutionary soldier aged 70 years.

In Woodstown, on the 15th ult. Mr JOHN PIMM, a respectable member of the Society of Friends.

DIED, at Woodstock, (Conn.) on the 26th ult. Mr. ELIHU MORSE, in the 61st year of his age. Four children, (among whom are the Rev. Pitt Morse, of Watertown, (N. Y.) and the Rev. William Morse, of this city,) are left to lament the loss of a kind, tender, and affectionate parent. The funeral solemnities were performed by the Rev. John Bisbe, and a sermon delivered from the words of David. Ps. lxii. 8. "*Trust in him at all times, ye people; pour out your heart before him: God is a refuge for us. Selah.*"

Mr. Morse had endured a protracted illness for a number of years previous to his death—being sensible of his approaching dissolution, agreeably to the command of God, by the prophet, addressed to king Hezekiah, ("set thine house in order; for thou shalt die and not live,") he arranged all his temporal concerns, before his departure, with the utmost exactness. A constant adherence to the rules of morality—a strict and uniform regard to the principles of integrity, in his intercourse with society, constituted his character. In life's closing hour, he manifested calmness and christian composure, while trusting in the amplitude of God's grace for the salvation of his own, and the souls of all men.

Deaths during the past week.

	ADULTS.	CHILD.	TOTAL.
In Philadelphia,	82	60	142
In New-York,	35	42	77
In Baltimore,	14	15	29

The deaths in this city last week were 142; among which were, 12 by consumption, 24 typhus fever, and 27 small pox.

TO SOCIETIES.—A convenient meeting Room to Let, on moderate terms. Apply at the N. W. corner of South and Fifth streets.

CHEAP LIGHT.

THE Subscriber is now selling his WINTER PRESSED SPERM. OIL at 62 1-2 cents per gallon—SUMMER STRAINED DO. at 60 cents per gallon—at which prices, it may be estimated as CHEAP as Tallow Candles at five cents per lb.

JOSEPH S. RUSSELL,
feb 14—1t No. 61 Chesnut street.

A vacancy in a Store, Office, or any respectable situation, would be supplied by a lad 14 years of age, the son of a widow lady residing in the country. Enquire by note addressed to T. C. C. and left at the Merchants' Coffee House, or at the office of this paper. feb 14—tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of PETER REED, deceased are desired to make payment. And those having demands against the said Estate to present their accounts to

MARY REED, Administratrix,
feb 14—6w* No. 48 Sassafras street.

MENAGERIE,

No. 272 Market, above Eighth street,

WILL close in four weeks; the Animals will then move to the South. This is much the largest and most valuable collection ever exhibited in America, consisting of near

30 LIVING ANIMALS,

Among which are, a fine full grown Red African Lion; the large and noted Elephant, which is both a curiosity in organization, and a wonder in sagacity; two full grown Arabian Camels, male and female; two Lamas, or South American Camels, a very beautiful animal, and unequalled in speed; a two-legged hog, from Canton, a great curiosity; a wild hog, from the mountains of Peru, a very singular and savage animal; a learned Polar Bear; a North American Bear; two Cavies, from South America; a variety of the Simea, or Monkey; among which are the Ourang, Troglodyte, &c.; a large living Rattle Snake, &c.

The animals are all properly secured, and cautious attention shall be given to visitors. The weather is fine, and the curious have now an opportunity of visiting such a collection of rare and curious animals, as possibly may never again be offered their attention.

Admittance 25 cents. Children half price. feb 14—tf

THE PILOT,

BY the Author of the Spy, is just received and for Sale at J. GRIGG'S *Cheap Cash* wholesale and retail Book & Stationary Store, No. 9 NORTH FOURTH STREET, opposite Yohe's Hotel; who has also for sale the Spy, Pioneers, The Hero of No Fiction, Irving's Orations; also a great variety of Children's books, Scientific Cards; The Traveller's Tour through the United States, Europe, and round the World. jan. 30—1t

PUBLIC SALES AT AUCTION.

No. 73 Market street, a few doors above Second.

On Wednesday and Saturday mornings, at nine o'clock precisely, on a credit,

A large and valuable assortment of Fresh Imported DRY GOODS, in lots to suit purchasers.

Also, a general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS.

COMLY & TEVIS, Auc'rs.

In Chancery of New Jersey.

Between Margaret Brognard, Executrix of Joseph Brognard, deceased, Complainant—and John S. Brognard, Francis H. Brognard, John Dunphy, and Maria, his wife, Abraham Okie, and Abigail, his wife, Asahel C. Page, and Maria Louisa, his wife Heirs, &c. of John Brognard, deceased, defendants.	On Bill, &c.	Jan. 31st, 1824.

IT appearing to this Court that the complainant hath filed her bill in the above cause against the said John S. Brognard, Francis H. Brognard, John Dunphy, and Maria his wife, Abraham Okie, and Abigail his wife, and Asahel Page and Maria Louisa his wife, Heirs of John Brognard, deceased, and that process of subpoena to appear and answer, directed to the defendants, hath been regularly issued, returnable to the present term of January, but that the defendants, John S. Brognard, Francis H. Brognard, and Abraham Okie, and Abigail his wife, could not be found in this state, to be served therewith, and they have not caused their appearance to be entered as in case such process had been duly served, and it being made to appear, by affidavit, to the Chancellor, that the said John S. Brognard, Francis H. Brognard, Abraham Okie, and Abigail, his wife, reside out of the State of New Jersey, and that the said John S. Brognard resides in the State of New York, and Abraham Okie, and Abigail his wife, reside in the State of Pennsylvania. It is thereupon on the thirty first day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty four, on motion in behalf of Samuel J. Read, Solicitor of the complainant by this order directed by the Chancellor, that the said absent defendants John S. Brognard, Francis H. Brognard, and Abraham Okie and Abigail his wife, appear, plead, answer or demur to the complainant's bill, on or before the first day of April term next, or that in default thereof, such decree be made against them as the Chancellor shall think equitable and just. And it is further ordered, That this order shall, within twenty days hereafter, be served personally on the said John S. Brognard, Francis H. Brognard, and Abraham Okie and Abigail his wife, by a delivery of a copy thereof to them, or be published within the said twenty days in "the Burlington County Mirror," a newspaper printed at Mount-Holly in the county of Burlington in this state, and continued therein for six weeks successively, at least once in every week, and also in one of the newspapers printed and published in the City of Philadelphia, for the space of four weeks successively, once at least in each week.

ISAAC H. WILLIAMSON, C.
A true Copy, WM. HYER, Clk. feb. 14—1w.

In Chancery of New-Jersey

Between Japheth Garwood, complainant and John R. Sleeper, and Lydia, his wife, and Collin Cooper, defendants,	On Bill, &c.	January 31, 1824.

IT appearing to this Court that the complainant hath filed his bill in the above cause and that process of subpoena to appear and answer, directed to the defendants, hath been regularly issued, returnable to the present term of January, but that the defendants, John R. Sleeper, and Lydia his wife, and Collin Cooper, could not be found in this state, to be served therewith, and they the said defendants have not caused their appearance to be entered as in case such process had been duly served, and it being made to appear by affidavit to the satisfaction of the Chancellor, that the said John R. Sleeper, and Lydia his wife and Collin Cooper the above named defendants reside in the City, and county of Philadelphia. It is thereupon on this thirty first day of January in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty four, on motion in behalf of Samuel J. Read, Solicitor of the complainant by this order directed by the Chancellor that the said absent defendants, John R. Sleeper, and Lydia his wife, and Collin Cooper do appear, plead, answer or demur to the complainant's bill, on or before the first day of April term next, or that in default thereof, such decree be made against them as the Chancellor shall think equitable and just. And it is further ordered that this order shall, within twenty days hereafter be served personally on the said John R. Sleeper and Lydia, his wife and Collin Cooper, by a delivery of a copy thereof to them or be published within the said twenty days in the "Burlington county Mirror," a newspaper printed at Mount Holly in the county of Burlington, in this state, and continued therein for six weeks successively, at least once in every week, and also in one of the newspapers printed and published in the City of Philadelphia, for the space of four weeks successively, and at least once in each week.

ISAAC H. WILLIAMSON, C.
A true Copy, WM. HYER Clk. Feb. 14—6w.

GRAND STATE LOTTERY

OF Maryland, now drawing in the City of Baltimore, and only FOUR DRAWINGS remaining to complete the Scheme.

Cohen's Office, Baltimore,
Feb. 12th, 1824

☞ The drawing of this splendid Lottery will be continued on THURSDAY NEXT, the 19th inst. The wheels are extremely interesting, and on that day we anticipate a distribution of the Capitals of 20,000—10,000—10,000—5000 dollars, &c. ALL OF WHICH ARE NOW FLOATING. The Grand Capital of

100,000 DOLLARS

Will be floating after the 17th drawing—16 are already over. Tickets ought to be immediately secured. Present rates:

Whole Tickets,	$15 00	Quarters,	$3 75
Halves,	7 50	Eighths,	1 87

To be had (warranted undrawn) at

COHEN'S OFFICE,

Baltimore—where more CAPITALS have been sold than at any other Office in America.

⁎ Orders from any part of the United States, by mail, or by private conveyance, enclosing the Cash, or prizes in any of the Baltimore Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address to J. I. COHEN, Jr. *Baltimore* feb 14—1t

Remember to Save the Advance.

ON the 20th inst. tickets in the 8th class new series Lottery, will advance from the present price of 6 dollars, and six days after the drawing will take place at the Masonic Hall, when will be distributed the following prizes to the adventurers of the Union Canal Lottery. Tickets selling rapidly, and but few remain to be disposed of. Be speedy and apply at

GIBBS' LUCKY OFFICE,
No. 4½ SOUTH THIRD STREET.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

EIGHTH CLASS—NEW SERIES—SCHEME.

1	Prize of	2080	is	2080
5	Prizes of	1000	is	5000
6	do.	200	is	1,200
13	do.	100	is	1,300
612	do.	10	is	6,120
3161	do.	5	is	16,130
3900	Prizes.			31,910
4080	Blanks.			
7980	Tickets.			

The above scheme has been arranged into packages, each containing seven tickets, and each embracing the 21 numbers composing the lottery. These must of necessity draw at least 20 or 17 dollars, after the deduction of the 15 per cent. while the cost is only 35 dollars, and affords therefore to the purchaser of a package 7 chances for a capital prize, for the trifling sum of 18 dollars. If an adventurer should prefer paying 18 dollars and to leave the tickets in deposit for the 17 dollars which would in that case be due on the package, he may do so and receive a certificate of his purchase, which will entitle him to all that may be drawn over and above the 17 dollars.

Orders from abroad, free of postage, enclosing the cash, will receive prompt attention.

Tickets and shares for sale at

GIBBS' LUCKY OFFICE.
feb 14—tf No. 4 1-2 South Third street.

BAKER'S

Exchange and Intelligence Office,
FRANKLIN COURT,
Market, between Third and Fourth Streets,

PROCURES Houses and parts, Boarders, Partners, Clerks, Housekeepers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Bound Children, Domestics, WET NURSES, &c.

FOR SALE, a *Black Girl*, 11 years old and 17 to serve—do. 11 and 7—do. 10 and 8—do. 16 and 5—do. 18 and 10, from the country—a *Black Boy* 10 and 8—do. 17 & 14—do. 21 & 7.

TO BIND, a number of white and coloured Boys and Girls of different ages.

PROPERTY to *Sell* or *Let*, entered gratis.

Families provided with *Domestics*, with good recommendations. feb 14—tf

A YOUNG MAN

OF industrious habits, who has had the advantage of a good education, is in search of a situation in a country town, where the principal of the establishment is decidedly Religious. Having a small Capital of 400 dollars, he would be willing to leave it in the hands of his employer. He speaks French, and flatters himself that, to a person requiring some one in whom he might confide, he would be found an acquisition.

A line addressed to X. Y. Z. at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, will be immediately attended to.
feb 14—3t*

PHILOSOPHICAL.

THIS is the last Night of Mr. ADRIEN's Philosophical, Mechanical, and Recreative Performances and Exhibitions, at the Washington Museum. The Evening's Entertainment will conclude with a great variety of Representations by a very Elegant

☞ PHANTASMAGORIA.

Exhibition commences at half past seven o'clock. Admittance into the Museum 25 cents—Children half price.
feb 14—1t

The Amusing Fortune Teller.

JUST published and for sale at the CHEAP CASH BOOK STORE, No. 9, North Fourth street, opposite Yohe's Hotel, INNOCENT AMUSEMENT; or the Hieroglyphic Fortune-Teller. Price 25 cents. The manuscript of this was once in the possession of Bonaparte, and by him considered a work of great curiosity and ingenuity, and from whose Cabinet of Curiosities it was obtained, after his overthrow. [illegible]

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

LOVE'S YOUNG DREAM.

was teasing myself with an awkward conjecture,
I should be ever with Hymen enroll'd;
nd Truth had just read me a *terrible lecture*,
By whispering "George, you're entirely *too old*."
Thank fortune, says I, with a smile on each feature,
I'll still from the shackles of marriage be free;
I turned, and saw, what?—why a lovely young creature;
I could swear, by my wig, *she was looking at me*;
With eyes like a sloe, and with form so enchanting
She seem'd sent to cheer me in moment of need;
She smil'd on me so, I thought nothing was wanting,
To make the sweet stranger an *angel* indeed;
She left me; but with her my happiness taking;
I strove to forget her, but found it in vain;
Her image still haunted me, sleeping or waking;
I long'd to behold her, and sought her again—
I found her, more beauteous, more gentle than ever,
And vow'd to *obtain* the dear creature, or *die*;
She turn'd, (oh! that moment forget can I never,)
And in charming confusion again met my eye.
Addressing her, "friend," with a tone so endearing,
(My poor heart in transport was melting away;)
She exclaim'd, "only see how that fellow is staring—
'Tis the very old codger I met t'other day.
GEORGE.

EPIGRAM—*on a pale faced lady.*

Why is it that on Peggy's cheek,
  The lilly blooms and not the rose?
Because the rose has gone to seek,
  A place upon "her husband's nose."

CRICKET—A TALE.

A word spoken at random has often proved of more utility than the best concerted plans. Hence it happens that fools often prosper when men of talents fail.

A poor simple peasant, of the name of Cricket, being heartily tired of his daily fare of brown bread and cheese, resolved, whatever might be the consequence, to procure to himself, by hook or by crook, even at the expense of a broken head, three sumptuous meals. Having taken this courageous and noble resolution, the next thing was to devise a plan to put it into execution, and here his good fortune befriended him. The wife of a rich Nabob in the neighborhood of his cottage, had during the absence of her husband, lost a valuable diamond ring; she offered great rewards to any person who could recover it, or give any tidings of the jewel, but no one was likely to do either; for three of her own footmen, of whose fidelity she had not the smallest doubt, had stolen it. The loss soon reached our glutton's ears. 'I'll go,' cries he; 'I'll say I am a conjurer, and I will discover where the gem is hidden, on condition of first receiving three splended meals. I shall fail 'tis true; What then? I shall be treated as an imposter, my back and sides may suffer for it; but my hungry stomach will be filled!'

To concert this scheme and put it into practice was but the work of a moment; the Nabob was still absent. The lady, anxious for the recovery of her ring, accepted the offered terms; a sumptuous dinner was prepared, the table was covered with rich viands; expensive wines of every sort were placed on the sideboard. Good Heavens! how he ate. An attentive footman, one of the secret thieves, filled him with drink: our conjurer, gorged, exclaimed, 'Tis well! I have the first.' The servant trembled at the ambiguous words, and ran to his companions—'he has found us out, dear friend,' he cried: 'he is a cunning man, he said he had the first; what could he mean but me?' 'It looks a little like it' replied the second thief; I'll wait on him to night: as yet you may have mistaken his meaning: should he speak in the same strain we must decamp to night.'

At night, a supper, fit for a court of aldermen, was set before the greedy Cricket, who crammed himself till he could eat no more. The second footman watched him all the while. When satisfied, he rose, exclaiming, 'the second's in my sack and cannot escape me.' Away flew the affrighted robber—'We are lost!' he cried; 'our heels alone can save us. 'Not so,' answered the third; 'if we fly and are caught, we swing; I'll attend him at to morrow's meal, and, should he then speak as before, I'll own the theft to him, and offer some great reward to screen us from punishment, and that he may deliver the jewel to the lady without betraying us.' They all agreed. On the morrow our peasant's appetite was still the same; at last, quite full, he exclaimed, 'My task is done! the third, thank God, is here!'—'Yes,' said the trembling culprit, 'here's the ring; but hide our shame, and you shall never want good fare again.' 'Be silent!' exclaimed the astonished Cricket, who little thought that what he had spoken of his meals could have made the plunderers betray themselves; 'be silent! I have it all.' Some geese were feeding before the windows: he went out and having seized the largest, forced the ring down its throat: and then declared that the large goose had swallowed the jewel. The goose was killed—the diamond found. In the mean time, the Nabob returned, and was incredulous. 'Some crafty knave, madam,' said he, 'either the thief or his abettor, has with a well-concerted scheme, wrought on your easy faith. But I'll soon try his powers of divination. I'll provide myself with a meal likewise.' No sooner said than done: between two dishes a mysterious fare was hidden; the false conjuror was told to declare what was the concealed cheer, on pain of being beaten, should he fail. 'Alas!' he muttered out,' poor Cricket thou art taken.' 'He's right the Nabob cried; 'give him a purse of gold: I honour such talents as his.' It was a little cricket in the dish.

Thus our glutton, by four random speeches, gained three hearty meals, a heavy purse, comfort for life, and a most brilliant reputation as a cunning man.

LAWYERS.

The renowned Peter the Great being at Westminster Hall in term time, and seeing multitudes of people swarming about the courts of law, is reported to have asked some about him, who all those busy people were, and what they were about? and being answered, "They are Lawyers." "Lawyers!" returned he, with great vivacity, "why, I have but four in my whole kingdom, and I design to hang two of them as soon as I get home."

SAILOR'S WIFE.

During an action of Admiral Rodney with the French, a woman assisted at one of the guns upon the main deck, and being asked by the admiral what she did there, she replied, "An't please your honour, my husband is sent down to the cock-pit wounded, and I am here to supply his place. Do you think, your honour, I am afraid of the French?" After the action, Lord Rodney called her aft, told her she had been guilty of a breach of orders, by being on board, but rewarded her with ten guineas for so gallantly supplying the place of her husband.

A barber having a dispute with a parish clerk, on a point of grammar, the latter said it was downright *barbarism*. 'What,' replied the other, 'do you mean to insult me? *Barbarism!* I'd have you know a *barber* speaks as good English any day as a parish clerk.'

A crooked gentleman on his arrival at Bath, was asked by another what place he had travelled from. 'I came *straight* from London,' replied he. 'Did you so?' said the other, 'then you have been terribly *warped by the way*.'

An Irishman seeing an outside passenger of an English stage coach covered with dust, observed, that if he was a potatoe he might *grow without further planting*.

MARQUIS LA FAYETTE.

The editors of the Intelligencer give the following anecdote respecting the Marquis, which has recently come to their knowledge from an authentic source:—

"In the year 1787, there was a destructive fire in Boston, in consequence which many of the inhabitants were reduced to want. The Marquis Lafayette, who was then in France, having heard of the calamity, immediately wrote to a friend in Massachusetts, expressing his sympathy for the sufferers, and directing him to draw on him for 300 pounds sterling, to be applied towards their relief. The bill was accordingly drawn, the money was received, and was applied according to his direction. The father of one of the present members of Congress from Massachusetts, was the gentleman to whom the letter was addressed, and his son still preserves it as a precious memorial of the philanthropy and *American feeling* of Lafayette. This American feeling has indeed been manifested by every act of his life. It is well known that the Marquis has an only son, who bears the name of *George Washington*, and only two daughters, one of whom is called *Virginia*, and the other *Carolina*.

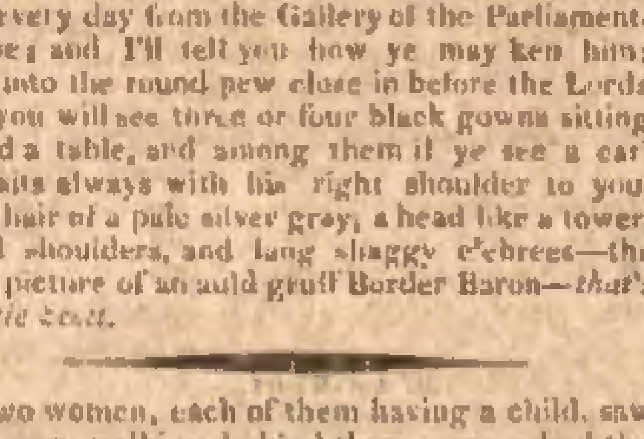
RANDOLPH.

The Washington correspondent of the New-York Commercial Advertiser gives the following description of the personal appearance of this distinguished personage:—"Clay and Randolph have had some sharp shooting. The hand of that modern Ishmaelite was yesterday for the first time thrust into the quiver, and some pretty keen arrows whistled from the string. But the western rifle was promptly levelled, and thus as was the mark, the ball hit. Randolph appears this winter, in a large drab surtout, with a huge cape to the elbows, and a flat Missouri fur cap, from which his lock of hair, tied with a ribbon, descends conspicuously behind—while two spindle legs appear below, covered with white stockings, and warmed at the bottom with large flannel socks that project three or four inches above the top of his shoes. His mind, his body, his dress, his walk, his voice, his argument, his oratory, are all unique—as distinctly marked as would be a real Arab in the Tontine Coffee House. The moment he rises the hum that ordinarily prevails thro' the house, at once subsides—the moment the first note of his shrill pipe is heard, there is nothing else to hear."

From the "Three Perils of Women," (By James Hogg.)

Portrait of Sir Walter Scott.—You can see him every day from the Gallery of the Parliament-House; and I'll tell you how ye may ken him; look into the round pew close in before the Lords and you will see three or four black gowns sitting round a table, and among them if ye see a carl that sits always with his right shoulder to you, with hair of a pale silver gray, a head like a tower, braid shoulders, and lang shaggy e'ebrees—the very picture of an auld gruff Border Baron—*that's Wattie Scott.*

Two women, each of them having a child, saw two men walking behind them: one asked the other if she knew who they were?—she replied yes—"They are our husbands, our fathers; our children's fathers, and our children's grand fathers—being only six in number, and neither of them married blood relations. Required the answer.



AGRICULTURAL.

Manures of Green Crops.—All green succulent plants contain saccharine or mucilaginous matter, with woody fibre, and readily ferment. They cannot, therefore, if intended for manure, be used too soon after their death.

When green crops are to be employed for enriching a soil, they should be ploughed in, if it be possible, when it flowers, or at the time the flower is beginning to appear, for it is at this period that they contain the largest portion of easy soluble matter, and that their leaves are most active in forming nutritive matter. Green crops, pond weeds, the paring of hedges or ditches, or any kind of fresh vegetable matter, requires no preparation to fit them for manure. The decomposition slowly proceeds beneath the soil; the soluble matters are gradually dissolved, and the slight fermentation that goes on, checked by the want of a free communication of air, tends to render the woody fibre soluble without occasioning the rapid dissipation of elastic matter.

When old pastures are broken up, and made arable, not only has the soil been enriched by the death and slow decay of the plants which have left soluble matters in the soil, but the leaves and roots of the grasses living at the time, and occupying so large a part of the surface, afford saccharine matters, which become immediately the food of the crop, and the gradual decomposition affords a supply for successive years.

Caterpillars.—Hemp is a great enemy to caterpillars. By surrounding a bed of cabbages with a row of hemp, the cabbages will be preserved.

Churning.—After churning some time, throw into the churn one spoonful of distilled vinegar for every gallon of cream. When churning proves tedious, this will greatly hasten the separation of the butter.

To cure Hams Westphalia fashion.—Sprinkle your ham with common salt for one day; then wipe it dry. Take 1 lb. brown sugar, 1-4 lb. salt petre, half pint bay salt, and three pints common salt.—Stir these well together in an iron pan over the fire till moderately hot. The ham to lie in this pickle for three weeks.

Rue.—The growth of this plant ought to be cherished in every stock yard; nothing being more salutary or pleasant to fowls.

Guinea Corn.—The stalks of this grain if pressed, are said to yield a juice sweeter and of greater body than the sugar cane.

Carrots.—According to some agricultural reports, carrots yield 600 or even 900 bushels per acre.

A GENERAL REGISTER,

In which Names, Occupations, and Places of Residence, are inserted throughout the year. Terms, *two dollars per annum,* payable half yearly in advance.

Doctor EDWIN A. ATLEE, has removed from No. 170 Race street to No. 101 North Seventh street, a few doors below Race street.—6

AT DAVID LUKENS'S SCHOOL, Ancocas, N. J. a number of boys can be well accommodated with Board and Tuition, on reasonable terms.—6*

JAMES CALDWELL, Salt Fish Dealer, constantly keeps a general assortment at No. 7 Strawberry st. 3 doors below Market st. He has lost his eye sight, and would be thankful to those who would favour him with their custom.—5

JOHN M'CLOUD, Hatter, No. 40 Market street, keeps constantly on hand, a large and general assortment.

JOHN HEAZLITT & ANDREW WILLIAMS, Silk, Cotton and Woollen Dyers & Scourers, in all branches, at No. 6 Prune street, occupied formerly by H. Greer.—4*

Stage Office, VALLEY FORGE, PHOENIXVILLE and KIMBERTON—John L. Young's Tavern, in Fourth street, above Arch street.

B. WILLIAMS, Dentist, No. 172 Vine above 5th st. performs all operations on the teeth on moderate terms, and in all cases of decay gives information and advice gratis.—3*

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Backgammon and Chess Board Manufactory, No. 163 Vine street.—3

CHARLES P. LISLE, No. 7 North Sixth st. Land Agent, Broker & Conveyancer—also, Discounts promissory Notes.

DAVID LAKE, jun. No. 137 North Fifth st. above Wood, manufactures Fancy & Windsor Chairs of the latest fashions. Orders left at No. 30 North Fourth st. will be attended to.

BENJAMIN RICHARDSON, File manufacturer & Cutler, No. 77 S. Second st. Cutlery, of every description, ground, polished and repaired in the best manner, at short notice.

J. L. FREDERICK, Engraver, No. 13 South Fourth st. where may be had Musical Instruments of various descriptions, and Music for every department of the science.—12*

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Book-Binder, and Gilder on the edges of Books, Letter & Filagree Paper, No. 163 Vine st.

TOOTH BRUSH MANUFACTORY, No. 119 North Third st. above Race. ANDREW MOORE keeps for sale, on reasonable terms, Brushes of every quality.

HORATIO L. MELCHOR, House Carpenter, No. 31 Strawberry st. keeps on hand, a quantity of Packing Boxes.

JAMES PETERS, No. 163 Arch st. manufactures Gold and Silver Thimbles, of good quality, on reasonable terms.*

JOHN PATTERSON, Fancy Chair maker, (formerly of the firm of Leitner & Patterson,) continues the business in New Fourth street, 1st brick house above Poplar lane.*

JACOB MAAS, Engraver in various branches, No. 128 Locust street, between Tenth and Eleventh street.

SAMUEL HAINES, No. 113 North Second street, manufactures Hats of the best quality, and at reasonable prices.

KREYMBORG & HAGEDORN, No. 98 South Second st. keep for sale an extensive assortment of Clarified Quills.

CHARLES STEVENSON, Goldsmith and Jeweller, No. 110 South Second street, opposite the Custom House.*

FANCY DYEING and SCOURING, at a reduced price, by S. WILLIAMSON, No. 38 North Eighth street.

CALEB KEITH, No. 25, North Sixth street, in addition to his BOOT business, has commenced making, and keeps on hand BOY'S BOOTEES of the best quality.

PENNSYLVANIA CIRCULATING LIBRARY, No. 240, South Front St. opposite Lombard, containing a large collection of Novels, Romances, &c. of the latest publications.*

P. C. WILMARTH, has removed to No. 234 Market street, above 7th; where he manufactures and keeps on hand a general assortment of Water Proof Cotton HATS.

Dr. Mellen's Cough Drops,

The most valuable Medicine ever prepared for COUGHS AND CONSUMPTIONS.

THIS new and healing Balsam bids fair to rival every Medicine heretofore discovered, for Coughs, and complaints of the Lungs, leading to Consumption, and even in seated Consumptions have lately been used by many, with the most surprising success. If certificates from persons of the highest respectability, or the great and increasing demand for them, may be called proof of their good effects, it is proved. Scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep, arising from debility, or even Consumptions but may be relieved by the timely use of this Medicine.

I hereby certify that my wife has for some time past been troubled with a violent Cough, and has been in very delicate health, and after having tried many things without getting relief, I bought for her a bottle of DR. MELLEN'S Cough Drops, from the use of which a very short time she found great relief, and her Cough has entirely left her and she has regained her strength.

Hudson, 12 mo. 20th, 1819. JOHN W. JENKINS

Affirmed before me this 20th December, 1819.

JOSEPH D. MONELL, *Recorder of the City of Hudson.*

To the afflicted whom this may concern. I, ROSANNA BARTON, do certify that I took a violent cold in the latter part of the year 1818, which created a violent Cough and difficulty of breathing, which was very distressing till I procured a bottle of Doctor MELLEN'S Cough Drops, and by taking a few doses of the said drops, I was entirely cured of my Cough and pain in my side.

ROSANNA BARTON, *Wife of Joseph Barton.*

Hudson, 12 mo. 13th, 1819.

This is to certify that in June 1819, I was seized with a very distressing Cough, pain in my side, great weakness of the lungs, which continued until July 1819, and confined me to the house and part of the time to my bed, I had tried every thing as I thought, but all in vain: I was at last induced to make trial of DR. MELLEN'S Cough Drops, which gave me immediate relief, increased my strength, and restored my former sleep. I can with the greatest confidence recommend them to all that are afflicted with those complaints, as a very valuable Medicine. NANCY BOURNE.

Hudson, County of Columbia, State of N. York, Dec. 27, 1819.

These drops generally give ease in most cases of coughs, colds asthmas, difficulty of breathing, wheezing, allaying that irritation which often leads to consumption, pains in the side, &c.

Sold by THATCHER & THOMPSON, SOLOMON TEMPLE, SMITH and PEARSOLL, and T. W. DYOTT.

May 10—1t

LAND AGENT,

Broker and Conveyancer's Office,

No. 7, N. 6th st. a few doors above Market.

THE Subscriber offers his services to his friends and the public in the purchase and sale of Real Estate, and Agency business in general, engrossing of Writings, posting of Books, adjusting the accounts of Executors, Administrators, Assignees, &c. drawing of Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, Agreements, Bills of Sale, Assignments, Powers of Attorney, Apprentices' Indentures, Articles of Co-partnership, Leases, and all other writings in the line of Conveyancing, procuring and putting out Money on Interest, and discounting Promissory Notes.

N.B. A Register is kept expressly for entering Farms, City Property, and Ground Rents, free of expense.

dec. 27—tf CHARLES P. LISLE.

BOARDING.

SEVERAL Boarders, either Men or Women, can be comfortably accommodated, in a small private family, at the S. W. corner of Third and Tammany streets. A few Girls can be furnished with Board and Tuition, at the same place, on reasonable terms. 12 mo 27—tf

Tobacco, Snuff and Segar

MANUFACTORY

THE Subscriber offers for sale the following articles, wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms:

Spanish, half spanish and American Segars of various qualities——Plug Tobacco, in rolls and kegs——Fine Pigtail, Prime Cavendish, Fine Cut Chewing, Fine and Common Sweet Scented Smoking TOBACCO——Scotch Snuff, 1st & 2d qual. in kegs, bladders, and bottles——Macouba and Rappee Snuff——Pipes in boxes——German Pipe Heads and Stems——Spanish, St. Domingo and American Leaf Tobacco, with every other article in his line.

ANDREW ANDERSON,
sept. 6—6m No 98, North Second Street.

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL first rate Eight Day CLOCKS, will be sold low, and warranted. Apply at No. 69, Arch Street, between Second and Third Streets. oct. 11—tf

TOOTH ACHE

Cured Instantaneously and without Pain, even where all the known applications have failed to afford relief.

S. MILFORD, *Dentist, from London,*

ASSURES those who may be disposed to try his remedy, that he will make a perfect cure, and enable the patient to chew with the teeth that were affected, even though the complaint had been aggravated by bad treatment. In less than forty-eight hours after the pain is cured, Mr. M. can plug the tooth with the greatest ease to the patient. Black and yellow teeth cleaned and brought to their original colour, and prevented from decaying, if it has commenced. He also separates and makes the teeth even, and takes away the decayed parts. Artificial Teeth neatly fixed and Stumps and Teeth extracted.

MILFORD'S TOOTH POWDER. This highly approved and valuable Powder, is excelled by none in use; it not only gives the Teeth an elegant polish but preserves and hardens the gums.—Price 25 cents.

Milford's ANODINE DROPS, for the cure of Tooth Ache—Price 50 cents. LOTIONS, for the cure of Scorbutic Gums, and to fasten the teeth, and restore the flesh when lost—Price 50 cents. These medicines are warranted efficacious and at the same time innocent; for sale by S. MILFORD, No. 163, South Fifth, near Spruce street. oct. 4—6m

TO PRINTERS.

FOR Sale, a quantity of Printing Materials, as follows: 1 font Brevier, nearly new, about 210 lbs. 1 do. Small Pica, 314 lbs. 1 do. Pica, 230. 1 do. English, 400. 1 do. Great Primer, 100. 1 do. Columbian, shops, 58. 1 do. Double Pica, 90. 1 do. Canon, 30. 1 do. 5-line Pica, 48. 1 do. 7-line Pica, 41. 1 do. 10-line Pica, 48. 2 Imposing Stones and Stands; 3 Frames, Ramage make; 1 Standing Press, small size; 1 pair royal Chases; 1 pair medium do. With a quantity of paper boards, letter boards, drying poles, &c. &c. which will be sold low for cash. Apply at No. 31 South Second street.

CONRAD AXE,

COMB MANUFACTURER, No. 81 North Third street, below Race, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has a large and elegant assortment of

TORTOISE SHELL COMBS,
MOCK do. do.
HORN do.
DRESSING do.
IVORY COMBS,
POCKET do.
SIDE do.
READING do.

Which he will sell for cash or approved paper, for cheaper than they can be imported, and will warrant them superior in finish to those which are imported.

To the Ladies of Philadelphia, in particular, he tenders his sincere acknowledgements for past favours, and hopes, by attention, to secure a continuance of their patronage. He also wishes to inform them that he repairs old Combs, or converts them so as to look as well as new.

nov. 20—3m

J. S. RUSSELL,

No. 68,

Chesnut street,

Has for sale a general and handsome assortment of BRASS, BRONZED & JAPANNED

LAMPS,

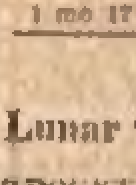
adapted to every purpose for which light is required, together with LAMP

Glasses and Wicks

of all descriptions, and every article connected with the use of Oil.

nov 1—tf

TO LET,



Adjoining the pleasant village of Moorestown, (N. J.) a large and commodious building suitable for a Boarding House, with or without thirty or forty acres of good arable Land. For further particulars, enquire of

EPHRAIM HAINES,
No. 174 North Front street, or to
JOHN C. HAINES,
1 mo 17—tf Moorestown.

NAVIGATION,

Lunar Observations, and the Use of the

SEXTANT AND QUADRANT,

TOGETHER with the mode of ascertaining their Errors, ascertaining the Longitude by Chronometer, and rating them with actual practice, the same as taken, taught by

THOMAS ARNOLD, No. 295, *South Front Street,*
Six doors below South street.

T. A. feels grateful for the liberal patronage he has experienced, and solicits a continuation of the public favour. He confidently trusts, that thirty years experience as a Navigator, at sea, twenty of which in the practical use of Lunar Observations, have rendered him fully competent to teach the above. *** To such persons as cannot conveniently attend during the day, attention will be paid in the evening. aug. 10—tf

EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, to wit:

BE it remembered, that on the tenth day of January, in the forty-eighth year of the Independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1824, THOMAS ARNOLD, of the said District, hath deposited in this office the Title of a Map, the right whereof he claims as Author, in the words following, to wit:

"A Map of those Stars which are made use of for obtaining the Longitude by Lunar Observations, intended to assist persons in acquiring a knowledge of them.—By Thomas Arnold."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, intituled, "An act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such Copies, during the times therein mentioned"—and also to the act, entitled, "an act supplementary to an act, entitled, "an act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such Copies, during the times therein mentioned," and extending the Benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints."

D. CALDWELL, Clerk of the Eastern District of
jan 31—1m* Pennsylvania.

EIGHTH CLASS.

THE present rapid sale of the tickets in the above beautiful and unique class of the new series, Union Canal Lottery, warrants the belief that the drawing will take place at a much earlier day than the one first published.

P. CANFIELD,

No. 127, Chesnut-street,

Has obtained a supply of packages, 7 tickets in each, which will cost the adventurer but 28 dollars, and they are warranted to draw 17 dollars nett, or, if preferred, he will furnish certificates of these packages, the adventurer paying but 11 dollars, the difference between the price of a package and the sum they must necessarily draw. Also, tickets and shares in the greatest variety of numbers, at the rate of 4 dollars, (but scheme price.) Apply quickly at Fortune's Home, where the grand capital of 10,000 dollars in the last class was sold in shares.

Positively to be drawn on Thursday, the 26th of February next, and will be determined by the drawing of *four numbers* only!!

Capital prizes, as in former classes, for sale at

"FORTUNE'S HOME."

P. CANFIELD'S,

Pennsylvania State Lottery Office, No. 127, Chesnut-street, nearly opposite and between the Post Office and the United States' Bank.

Where have recently been sold, 2 prizes of 25,000 dollars, 3 of 20,000, 1 of 15,000, 2 of 10,000, 1 of 7,500, and prizes of 2,500, of 1,000, and an immense number of 1000, together amounting to upwards of TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

The cash as usual will always be advanced for prizes sold at this office, as soon as drawn. Orders for tickets, post paid, immediately attended to. jan 24—tf

WILLIAM BARBER,

COPPER-PLATE PRINTER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the above business at No. 38 South Fourth street. Those who honour him with their commands may depend on their orders being executed with neatness and punctuality, on the most reasonable terms.

Has Bills printed on Silk or Muslin, at the shortest notice. Also, Printing on Parchment.

N. B. Reference to T. CARR, No. 38 South Fourth street, where specimens may be seen. jan 31—tf

CHEAP FURS, &c.

W. G. CREASE, (No. 41, south Third-street,) being about declining the Fur business, offers for sale, at very reduced prices, all his stock of Furs, consisting of a great variety of Ladies' Coat Trimmings, ladies and children's Chinchilla and other kinds of Fur Caps—Gentlemen's and boys Seal Skin and Sable Caps, Fur Gloves and Socks, suitable for the fall and winter seasons.

Also, a handsome assortment of ladies' Black and Fancy Feathers, Military Feathers, &c. &c.

The above will be sold in large or small quantities to accommodate purchasers, at the most reasonable prices.

Dec. 20—7t

UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS,

NEATLY and reasonably Repaired and Covered by JOHN JONES, No. 78 Strawberry Street.

N. B. J. Jones informs his Friends that he has no connection with any one in the above business: that he collects them personally, and will deliver them back again. Jobs left at his residence, or directions given where he may call, will be punctually attended to. jan. 3—6m

1200 FRENCH BURR BLOCKS,

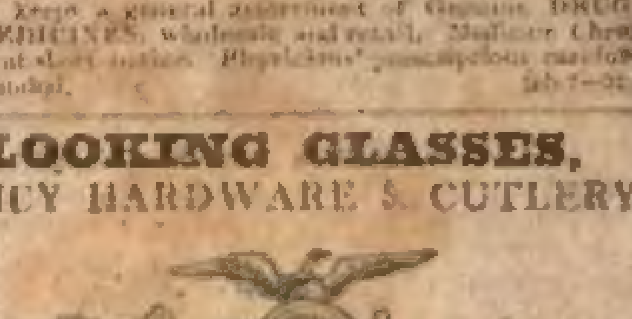
EIGHTY bls. GLAUBER SALTS.
10 tierces Summer strained SPERM. OIL, (first quality, Hudson's Brand.)
A few cases refined SPERMACETI.
For Sale, on Consignment, by the Subscriber,

WILLIAM BAKER,
No. 6 North Fifth street.

Who keeps a general assortment of Genuine DRUGS and MEDICINES, wholesale and retail. Medicine Chests put up at short notice. Physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded. feb 7—3t

LOOKING GLASSES,

FANCY HARDWARE & CUTLERY.



C. M. & W. H. STOKES,

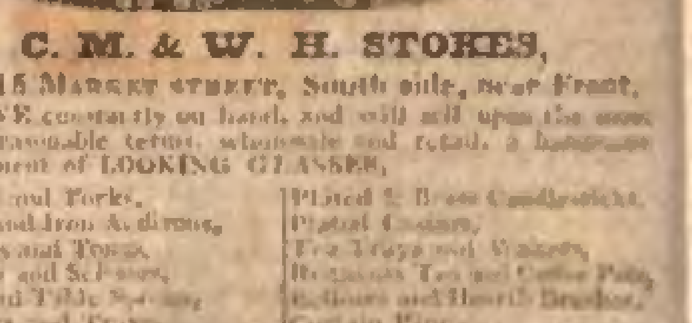
No. 15 Market street, South side, near Front,

HAVE constantly on hand, and will sell upon the most reasonable terms, wholesale and retail, a handsome assortment of LOOKING GLASSES,

Knives and Forks,
Brass and Iron Andirons,
Shovels and Tongs,
Razors and Scissors,
Tea and Table Spoons,
Snuffers and Trays,
Brass and Japanned Lamps,
Butcher and Slaw Knives,
Pen and Pocket Knives,
Coffee Mills,
Chimney Hooks,
Wire Fenders,

Plated & Brass Candlesticks,
Plated Castors,
Tea Trays and Waiters,
Britannia Tea and Coffee Pots,
Bellows and Hearth Brushes,
Curtain Pins,
Brass Stair Rods and Eyes,
Bread and Cake Baskets,
[illegible]
[illegible] Kettles,
Iron Pots,
Sad Irons.

ALSO,



AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

FANCY HARDWARE.

feb 7—tf

IN CHANCERY NEW-JERSEY.

Between Solomon Mason, complainant, and Benjamin Coe, John Rice, & John Black, defendants. } Order for publication, } January 20, 1824.

IT appearing to the Court that process of subpoena to appear, &c. hath issued against the above named defendants, and that John Rice, one of the defendants, hath not caused his appearance to be entered [illegible] according to the rules of this court [illegible] have been entered in case such process had been duly served. And it also appearing by affidavit to the satisfaction of the Chancellor, that Rice, one of the said defendants, resides out of this state, and at Kensington, near the city of Philadelphia, in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania—[illegible] the matter this day [illegible] by Abraham Brown [illegible] and of Counsel with the complainants, the Chancellor doth order and direct, the said John Rice to appear, plead, answer or demur, to the Complainant's bill of complaint in this cause, on or before the first Tuesday of April next, and in case he shall fail so to do, the Complainant's bill shall be taken as confessed against him, and [illegible] decree shall be made as the Chancellor shall think equitable and just. *And it is further ordered,* that a copy of this order be published within twenty days after the date thereof, in "The True American," a newspaper printed and published at Trenton, in this state, and be continued therein for the space of six weeks successively, once at least in each week, and also within the said twenty days in a Newspaper printed and published in the City of Philadelphia, and be continued therein for the space of four weeks successively, once at least in each week.

ISAAC H. WILLIAMSON, C.

A true copy, Wm. Hixon, Clerk. feb 7—4w*

BOOK-SHOP, 121 S. 5th st.

Eighth door above Spruce street.

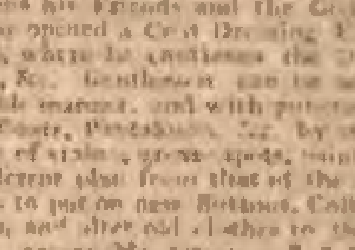
FOR Sale as above, GOLDSMITH'S ENGLAND and UNITED STATES, with the Questions [illegible] latest editions, and a variety of other Common School Books—also, Classical and Miscellaneous.

The advertiser, since the year 1814, has been engaged in attending the public Book sales, and selling at small advance—many persons have been pleased when they could find valuable Books at a cheap rate, among his collection.

Orders gratefully received. [illegible] of new Books received for binding. ON HAND, a few copies of Johnson's large Dictionary, and Waverly Novels, in complete, elegant, and uniform sets. feb 7—tf

A. COX, JUN.

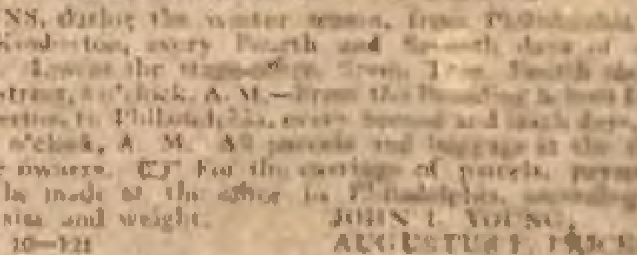
The Original Steam Scourer from the City of New-York.



THE Citizens of Philadelphia are cautioned not to be imposed on by representations of others to be equal to that many clothes dressers represent themselves as possessing the same successful method, which he is now practising, and which he invented in the city of N. York, in January of the year 1822.

A. COX, Jr. TAILOR & CLOTHES DRESSER, No. 101, Chesnut st. (directly opposite the Post Office,) respectfully informs his Friends and the Citizens of Philadelphia, that he has opened a Coat Dressing Establishment at the above stand, where he continues the Dressing of Coats, Pantaloons, &c. Gentlemen can be accommodated in the best possible manner, and with punctuality. His method of dressing Coats, Pantaloons, &c. by steam, [illegible] kinds of stains, grease spots, paint, tar, &c. and is on quite a different plan from that of the dyers. A. COX, Jun. engages to put on new Buttons, Collars, Cuffs, and Sleeve Linings, and alter old clothes to the newest fashions, on the most reasonable terms. *** All kinds of Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel DYED on the most reasonable terms.

N. B.—A. COX, Jun. assures the citizens of Philadelphia, that the nature of the composition which he uses, is such, as effectually to prevent any injury whatever being received from the moths; this will be an inducement to gentlemen wishing to put by their clothes for the season. jan 10—tf



WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Old Columbian Line for New-York.

A POST COACH will leave J. English's Ferry, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 9 o'clock, A. M. via Burlington, Bordentown, Cranbury and Amboy, and arrive in New-York next day—Fare through, only a Dollar.

N. B. For seats apply at the Steam Boat and Coach office, No. 11, Market Street, 20 doors below Water street, or at the Bar keeper at Racer's Ferry, upper side of Market st.

JOHN BOWMAN, Jr. Agent.
jan. 3—tf

KIMBERTON STAGE

RUNS, during the winter season, from Philadelphia to Kimberton, every Fourth and Seventh days of the week. Leaves the stage-office, Tavern, 7[illegible] Fourth above Arch street, 8 o'clock, A. M.—From the Boarding School Inn, Kimberton, to Philadelphia, every Second and Sixth days, at seven o'clock, A. M. All parcels and baggage at the risk of the owners. ☞ For the carriage of parcels, payment must be made at the office in Philadelphia, according to their size and weight. JOHN L. YOUNG,
jan 10—12t AUGUSTUS F. PRICE.

To Parents and Guardians of Youth,

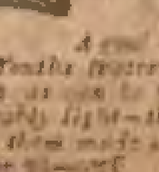
OF BOTH SEXES.

AFTER a residence of nearly 30 years amongst my fellow citizens of Philadelphia, during which time I have experienced the high gratification of imparting my Art to some thousands of most respectable pupils of both sexes, I again present myself to your notice as a professor and teacher of Drawing and Painting.

By persons moving in the first circles of society, by the enlightened and liberal of every class, the Fine Arts are never be received with indifference: on the contrary, their importance with respect to utility and accomplishment, must be appreciated by every thinking person.

I am happy in stating the result of an unremitting study and attention to my profession, embracing particularly the first principles of the Art, which has enabled me to produce a system infinitely more perfect, more simple, and better suited to the capacities of youth, than any hitherto known, the progress of my pupils will test this assertion. Many having in less than three months, produced specimens superior to the production of two years upon the old systems. I am anxious to extend my instructions upon the same liberal terms, I have established these last three years, being one fourth of the usual charges; and I rely with confidence on the support of an enlightened and discerning public.

PETER ANCORA,
oct. 4—tf No. 144, [illegible] street, above Fifth.



JOHN PAGE,

Hat Manufacturer, No. 40 Market street,

OFFERS FOR SALE,

A good assortment of Fashionable and Plain Men and Youths Water Proof Fur Hats, wholesale and retail, as cheap as can be bought in the city. Which have been remarkably light—those who prefer it bespoke their hats will have them made according to order, at a very short notice.

june 21—tf